

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921

NUMBER 16

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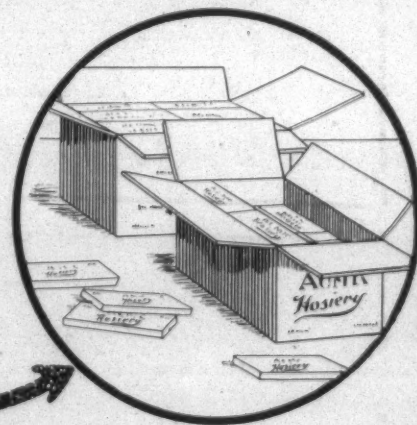
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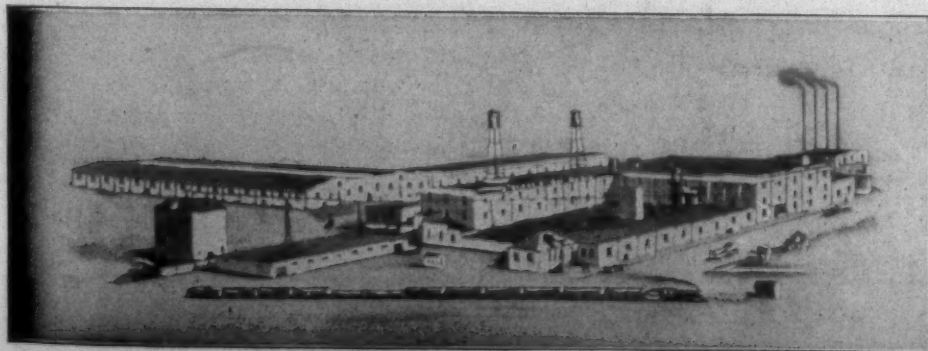
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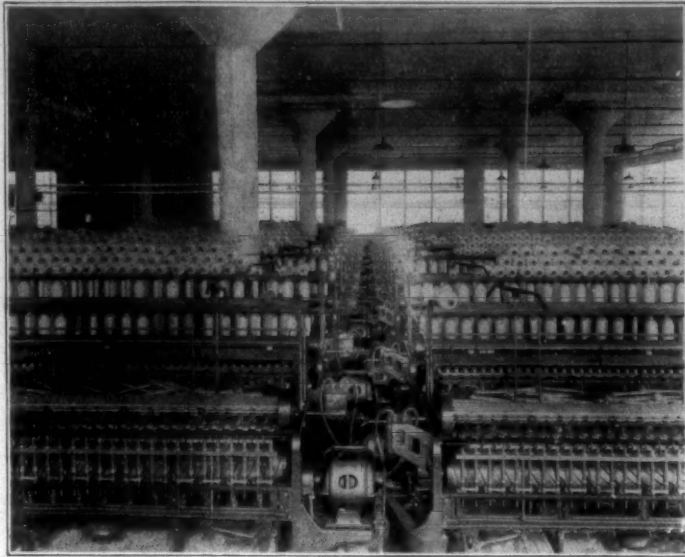
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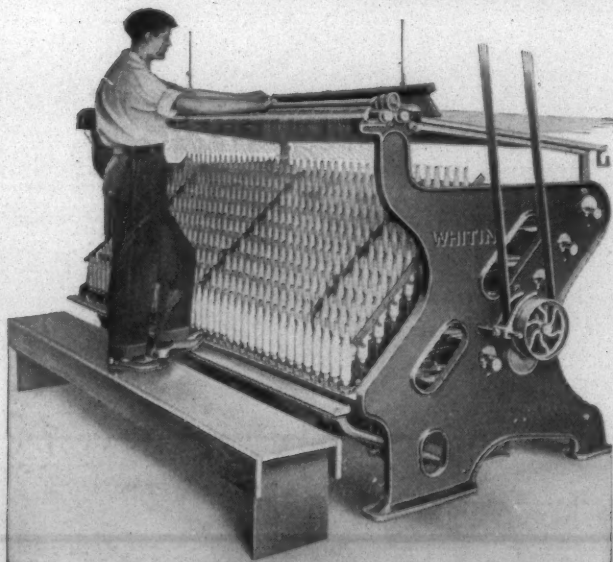
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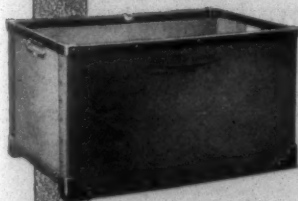
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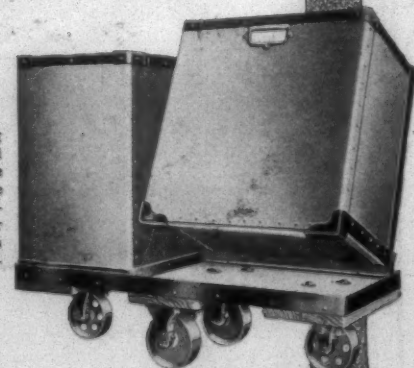
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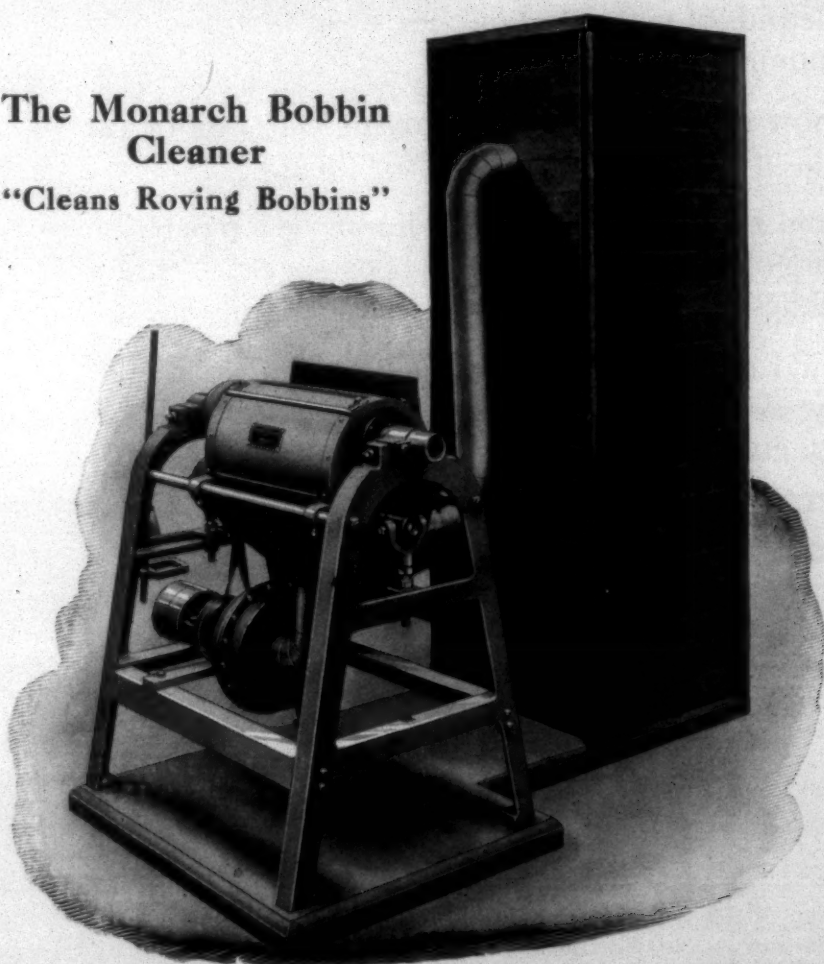


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Pacolet Manufacturing Co.....	New Holland, Georgia
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Wiscasset Mills.....	Albemarle, N. C.
Crescent Spinning Mills.....	Belmont, N. C.
Mecklenburg Mills.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Savona Manufacturing Co.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.....	Concord, N. C.
Florence Mills.....	Forest City, N. C.
Clara Mills.....	Gastonia, N. C.
Myers Mills.....	Gastonia, N. C.
Victory Mills.....	Gastonia, N. C.
Pomona Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Proximity Cotton Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
White Oak Cotton Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Cabarrus Cotton Mills.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Kannapolis Cotton Mills.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Linn Mills.....	Landis, N. C.
Erlanger Mills.....	Lexington, N. C.
Yadkin Finishing Co.....	Lexington, N. C.
Mayo Mills.....	Mayodan, N. C.
Mays Mills.....	Mayworth, N. C.
Iceman Knitting Mills.....	Monroe, N. C.
Patterson Mills.....	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Roanoke Mills.....	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Rosemary Manufacturing Co.....	Rosemary, N. C.
Roxboro Cotton Mills.....	Roxboro, N. C.
Entwistle Manufacturing Co.....	Rockingham, N. C.
Pee Dee Cotton Mills.....	Rockingham, N. C.
Rowan Cotton Mills.....	Salisbury, N. C.
Eastside Mills.....	Shelby, N. C.
Spindale Mills.....	Spindale, N. C.
Erwin Cotton Mills.....	West Durham, N. C.
Hance Knitting Mills.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Brogan Mills.....	Anderson, S. C.
Union-Buffer Mills.....	Buffalo, S. C.
Baldwin Cotton Mills.....	Chester, S. C.
Springstein Mills.....	Chester, S. C.
Clifton Manufacturing Co.....	Converse, S. C.
Cash Mills.....	Gaffney, S. C.
American Spinning Co.....	Greenville, S. C.
Brandon Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Duncan Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Poe Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Victor-Monaghan Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Woodside Cotton Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Republic Cotton Mills.....	Great Falls, S. C.
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	Laurens, S. C.
Pacolet Manufacturing Co.....	Pacolet, S. C.
Palzer Manufacturing Co.....	Palzer, S. C.
Piedmont Manufacturing Co.....	Piedmont, S. C.
Arcade Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Blue Buckle Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Wymojo Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Spartan Mills.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	Ware Shoals, S. C.
Glen-Lowry Manufacturing Co.....	Whitmire, S. C.
Winnboro Mills.....	Winnboro, S. C.
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	Woodruff, S. C.
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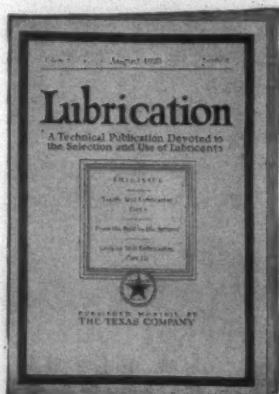
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME NUMBER XXI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921

NUMBER 16

Automatic control saves Dye Kettle Steam

We have repeatedly been told that a man operating one or more dye-kettles, has complete control over the dyeing process with respect to time and temperature. True enough, he does know that opening the hand valve on the steam line $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns, should obtain a boil in one hour. This naturally would follow if all of the conditions for every boil remained uniform. But because of varying steam pressure, different initial temperature of dye liquor, changing weights of cloth and fluctuating dye liquor levels, it is impossible to even approximate the correct time and temperature factors by hand regulation.

In the tests under discussion, the steam pressure varied between 3 and 8 pounds. For the purpose of the test, an indicating steam gauge was installed on the kettle, and the attendant thus was able to roughly correct these fluctuations after they occurred. When the gauge indicated a drop in pressure, the attendant increased the valve opening and when the gauge indicated an increase in pressure, he decreased the valve-opening.

As every kettle is not provided with an indicating steam gauge, the attendant has no guide to indicate the pressure fluctuations and consequently no assurance that the boil will be reached in a definite period of time.

Likewise, when the boil is reached, the attendant knows that a given pressure passing through the valve opened to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns, will maintain a gentle boil. However, when the pressure falls, the temperature falls also, and, as a result, the maintenance of a gentle boil does not materialize. On the other hand, when the pressure increases, the boil is maintained but at the expense of steam passing through the liquor greatly in excess of the amount required for a boil. This is another operation wherein the attendant cannot be expected to give his entire attention.

Even if gauges were installed, the attendant still would be unable to manipulate the hand valve at the precise moment that the fluctuation occurred. Furthermore, he is not expected to devote all of his attention to the time and temperature factors.

Even with an indicating pressure gauge on each kettle, hand regula-

tion of the temperature of the dye liquor is out of the question with the following mentioned variables to contend with. A uniform pressure delivered to each kettle would not assure us that a $1\frac{1}{2}$ turn of the hand valve would bring the liquor to a boil in an hour, or, that one turn would maintain a gentle boil, unless the initial temperature of the dye liquor, the height of the liquor in the kettle and the weight of the set were always the same.

Perhaps the attendant gradually becomes quite accustomed to filling the kettle with water to the same height before adding the dyestuff, but—a difference in level only to the extent of three or four inches, means the heating of approximately 50 gallons more or less.

The initial temperature of the dye liquor varies appreciably. The attendant neglects this factor entirely. One set weighs more than another. The writer recalls seeing eight piece sets that weighed as little as 300 pounds, and others that weighed 450 pounds. The heavier set carries more liquor with it over the reel and hence, dissipates more heat units in the form of radiation and convection.

While there is no appreciable pressure variation of the steam as it is delivered to the dyehouse in the 24" line, there is a wide fluctuation of the pressure delivered to the individual kettles, as noted by the writer in observing an indicating pressure gauge. A reading was taken about every 15 minutes from this gauge.

The pressure variation at the kettle is, no doubt, due to the fact that the header supplying steam to a row of kettles, is not of sufficient capacity when all of the kettles on the row demand a maximum amount of steam at one and the same time. The header may have been of sufficient capacity originally, but from

time to time more kettles have been installed.

It should be pointed out at this time that it is easier to regulate the temperature of the dye bath with high pressure steam than when using exhaust steam, principally because the rate of flow through a fixed opening of a hand valve, varies only slightly with the usual fluctuations.

Guesswork should not be tolerated. It is not conducive to efficiency or maximum production in the dyehouse.

A drop in temperature might not influence the dyeing operation of woolen and worsted sets, but it might be found disadvantageous in union sets. It would require a longer time for the process and more labor.

A sudden rise in temperature accelerates the chemical action of the dye on the fibre and results in shady pieces.

In the dyeing of piece goods, varying temperatures of the dye liquor are responsible for many irregularities in the finished shade, because successful application of the dyestuff depends upon dyeing at the temperature prescribed by the dyestuff manufacturer at which his particular color can be best distributed and absorbed by the fibre, not overlooking the time period and temperature factor which might be responsible for the exhaustion of the dye or the change of shade.

Close attention, therefore, to the time-temperature factors as prescribed by the dyestuff manufacturer, and the boss-dyer, should tend to eliminate the following irregularities:

- Loss of fibre strength.
- Hard and brittle fibres.
- Bust-ups.
- Matted goods.
- Excessive dyestuff.
- Strippings.
- Felted goods.

- Shaded goods.
- Streaky goods.
- Run-overs.
- Waste of steam.
- Loss of time.
- Increased labor cost.
- Loss of production.

The eliminations of these unsatisfactory conditions would be achieved, provided all other factors were constantly uniform.

For instance, if the dyestuff supplied by the manufacturer varies in strength with each shipment, a uniform result cannot be expected.

Likewise, perfect crabbing, steaming, scouring, washing, drying, etc., must be obtained to secure satisfactory results.

Many rejects attributed to the dyehouse are caused by operations that precede or follow the dyeing.

The writer had such a case brought to his attention while conducting these tests.

The boss-dyer was informed by the inspection department that several sets had been rejected for "bust-ups" or "flare-ups" and that the defect had been caused by extending the boiling operation over too long a period of time.

This, he was able to refute, because it so happened that the set in question had been run during the period of the tests made by the writer. By means of the recording thermometer charts, the exact time of the boiling operation was absolutely established, and since the boil had not been over-extended, the dyehouse was vindicated. A subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that the fault was due to another department.

At this point, it would be well to emphasize the extreme importance of attaching recording thermometers to dye-kettles. The charts bearing these records should be indexed and held for further reference.

The one great problem in dyeing is the ability to repeat a previous success obtained with a certain schedule and formula, especially in starting a line at the beginning of the season, thus enabling one to determine the exact treatment to which a given sample has been subjected.

Time and temperature are the two most important factors that must be considered after the kettle-man has admitted steam to the bath. He has

been furnished with a set that has passed through preceding operations successfully. He has been provided from the drug room, with a dyestuff of the proper composition and strength. Verbal instructions have been given by the boss-dyer to bring the bath to a boil in 45 minutes and boil for 30 minutes. Then, in the ordinary manner of operations, the kettle-man depends upon his watch and the steam valve to produce results.

As previously pointed out, bringing up the bath to a boil in less time than prescribed will result in uneven impregnation of the color. This irregularity is due to an increase of steam pressure that cannot be avoided by the manipulation of the hand valve.

A considerable increase in depth of shade in those sections of a piece that have been close to the false front will occur when a sudden rise in pressure has caused a violent boil for a few minutes at a time. The remaining sections, not having been subjected to the intense temperature, are lighted in shade. This irregularity may also be caused by a fluctuating steam pressure discharging through a fixed opening, such as a valve set by hand would allow.

What is a boil? The kettle-man has three ways of determining when the bath has come to a boil.

He puts his face into the vapors arising from the false front, blows the vapors aside, and looks for violent bubbling.

Another method is to place the tip of his shoe against the front of the kettle while the heel rests upon the floor. If there is no vibration, he has obtained a boil.

A third method is to plunge a pole or stick down to the bottom of the kettle. The absence of vibration again indicates a boil.

The second and third methods are particularly hap-hazard for the reason that when there is no vibration, it may be inferred that excessive steam may be passing through the bath. As the temperature of the bath approaches the temperature equivalent to the pressure of the entering steam, there is less condensation and, consequently, there is no vibration. Therefore, while the absence of vibration may indicate a boil, it does not tell us how much steam is being wasted in excess of the amount required.

The writer made an effort to check up these determinations and learned that a boil meant between 202 degrees F and 210 degrees F.

As a majority of the sets covered by the tests in question were never subjected to a temperature higher than 207 degrees F, it would be interesting to note if the dyes became permanently fixed.

If a temperature of 207 degrees F did not permanently fix the dyes, then we must attempt to correct the conditions that prevail on Monday morning of each week.

Not only on Monday morning, but on other mornings, the steam pressure falls to three pounds at the kettle, and this low pressure does not permit of a temperature higher than 204 degrees F.

Let us assume that 204 degrees F will permanently fix the dye. Could the boss-dyer issue instructions to the effect that the set should be

brought to 204 degrees F in 45 minutes and maintained at 204 degrees F? Hardly, since the kettle-man has not been educated along temperature lines. He cannot comprehend that a boil is 212 degrees F, under normal barometer pressure (30" at the sea level). He does not understand why the boiling point should be 214 degrees F, if the bath contains Glauber's Salt.

A boil to his means water bubbling violently due to the steam blowing up through it. This kind of boiling, he believes, is quite necessary for dyeing operations. In other words, a boil means a movement of water regardless of the temperature.

The boss-dyer is fully aware of the ignorance of some of his attend-

ants on temperature conditions and, to assure himself of dye fixation, he talks in terms of "boil."

Therefore, we may conclude that habit and expedience are responsible for dyehouse customs although there are very few of us who adhere to the belief that dyeing is not effective unless carried out at a "violent boil."

We may further conclude that the exact automatic regulation of the tag system not only saves steam but in addition assures more uniform dyeing, reduces the number of seconds, makes redyeing largely unnecessary, and provides permanent graphic records.

In short, it means a better product—at less cost.

What is the Length of Cotton?

(By E. D. Walen in Builders, Published by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

The length of cotton is always a much-discussed question and the answer nearly always has been a matter of personal judgment and influenced very largely by the personal equation of the particular person measuring the length of staple.

Many define the length as being the average of the body of the cotton, others call it the average of the long fibres and so on. The question often arises as to the length of the shortest fibre and the length of the longest fibre.

The damage done to cotton during manufacturing has been the subject of much debating without convincing proof. The following discussion will show some of the different lengths found in cotton and the breakage of fibres during their manufacture.

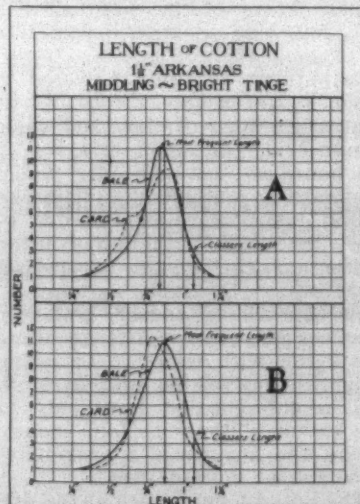
The method of tests consists of measuring accurately a sufficient number of fibres to assure the investigator that the answer is probably correct and in the series of measurements described the chances are about 100,000 to one that the results are right.

The length of the fibre is plotted horizontally and the number of that length in 100 fibres is plotted vertically so that a raise in the curve means that there are more fibres of that length than in a place where the curve is flat. For instance in curve A, marked "Bale," there are seven fibres $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and two fibres $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long in each 100 fibres.

The curves A and B marked "Bale" were made on 1 1/16 inch Arkansas Middling bright tinged cotton and there are fibres ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length to 1 1/4 inches. The most frequent fibre is very nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long for there are more fibres of that length than any other length. The classer's length is marked on the curves and it can be readily seen that the number of long fibres thrown away by the classer was different in each case and in each case the classer's length is in that region where the body of the cotton may be said to begin, but that point cannot be definitely checked out from the curves and according to the

general method of classing any length measured by the classer appears to be as correct as any other length measured by any other classer. The mathematical average of the length in these two samples is approximately one inch, although sample B is a little longer than sample A.

The dotted curves show the lengths of cotton fibres found in the card sliver made from these two



bales. In the case of sample B the card has removed quite a number of the shorter fibres and has also broken and removed a number of the longer fibres as will be seen by the position of the dotted curve in relation to the solid line. The average length of the staple has been reduced and the majority of the fibres instead of being $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long are now a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Sample B in the bale had a normal amount of moisture and sample A had 48 per cent of moisture in the bale. The character of the bale curve in A and B is practically the same, but the character of the curve of the card sliver is very much different. In sample A it will be observed that there are more short fibres in the card sliver than were in the bale and that there are fewer longer fibres. The majority of the fibres are a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, but there are not so many of them in the card sliver as was in the bale. In this particular case the very long fibres have not been injured so much as in the dry bale, but the fibres

below $\frac{3}{8}$ inch have been very seriously damaged and although the card did remove short fibres it broke up enough long fibres to more than counterbalance the number of short fibres which were taken out.

The curve of the card sliver of sample A is practically the same as the curve of a yarn which had been made of a mixture of good cotton and card sliver and this form of curve ordinarily makes an uneven yarn.

From this analysis it would appear economical to open bales which come wet and allow them to dry before manufacturing them. The method also suggests a very interesting study of what happens to cotton during manufacture.

Manufacture of Cordage and Twine, Jute Goods and Linen Goods.

Census Bureau's summary concerning these industries—1919:

Washington, D. C., June 7.—A preliminary statement of the 1920 census of manufactures with reference to the cordage and twine, jute goods, and linen goods industries has been prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a detailed statement of the quantities and values of the various products manufactured during the year 1919.

There were 158 establishments reporting for these industries combined in 1919 and 160 in 1914. In 1919, the distribution of establishments by States in the order of their importance, according to value of products, was as follows: Pennsylvania 27, New York 22, Massachusetts 20, Connecticut 10, New Jersey 9, Ohio 8, North Carolina 7, Rhode Island 5, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky and New Hampshire 4 each, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Carolina and Wisconsin 3 each, California, Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee and Virginia 2 each, and Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington and Texas 1 each.

In addition to the amounts shown in the following table, cordage and twine, jute goods and linen goods to the value of \$5,480,000 in 1914 were reported by establishments engaged primarily in other industries. Of this amount, \$3,683,000 relates to rope, cordage and twine made by cotton mills engaged chiefly in the manufacture of yarn.

Mill Strikers Seek Jobs.

Gastonia, N. C., June 10.—It is reported in Gastonia that many of the Charlotte strikers have been in Gaston county this week, looking for jobs in Gaston county cotton mills. Reports further say that they are not pleased with the manner in which the strikers' organizers have conducted the walkout and are ready and anxious for work. They were promised strike benefits of so much per week while they were idle, but none of this money has been available, it is said.

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Expects Cotton Crop to Stabilize Prices.

Richmond, Va.—The South's cotton crop this year will not be less than 8,000,000 bales and this will give to manufacturers a true estimate of the value of cotton and stabilize the industry for the balance of the year, according to a statement made by Norman H. Johnson, secretary of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

Mr. Johnson has just returned from a trip through practically all the Southern States. His estimate of the cotton crop is based on personal observation and conferences with some of the leading cotton men in the South.

In an interview, Mr. Johnson discussed trade conditions as he finds them, declaring that after preaching pessimism to the trade for 18 months he now feels that the country is at the end of the era of depression and that he is optimistic over the future.

"Retail prices are fast getting in line," said Mr. Johnson. "They are making progress to pre-war profits. Retailers have not made sufficient progress in reducing overhead expenses but with a slowing up of business and with the prospect of pre-war volume during the summer months, I feel confident that this situation will right itself automatically."

"We are still confronting the double evil of raw materials being too cheap and finished products too high. But now that stocks are being shaken down, manufactured articles will have a true basis on

which to appreciate values. This means these prices will be made on or before July 20 to make further purchases attractive. I cannot help but believe that the selling agencies in New York and other centers will have their prices adjusted by that time to make it possible for commitments to be safe for purchases through December 15."

This Year's Acreage and the Price of Cotton.

Concerning the plans for reduction of cotton acreage, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta describes the extent of curtailment from last year's planting as "still a subject upon which speculative estimates are daily being made. Conservative estimates place the reduction in acreage compared with last year to be from ten to twenty per cent. However, there has been no subsidence in the campaign for a reduction of twenty-five to forty and fifty per cent in the acreage, based upon the fact that a very large proportion of the crop of last year has not yet been marketed and the large amount brought over from the preceding year. Statisticians have estimated the carry-over in August will be at least 8,000,000 bales."

About one-third of the cotton now held in South is pledged to banks for loans, according to replies received to the questionnaires sent out to all the cotton-producing States by the Federal International Banking Company (Edge Bank) of New Orleans. The figures, which were sought in nine States as a basis for reaching an agreement be-

tween bankers, cotton planters and the War Finance Corporation as to a method of financing shipments of the South's cotton abroad, are 1,444,565 bales held in these states and 582,368 bales pledged for loans.

Of the 1230 questionnaires sent out to as many Southern banks, 646 received no reply, 203 elicited partial replies, and 381 brought complete answers to all the questions. These statistics show that owners of 61,700 bales are willing to sell at present market prices; owners of 127,538 bales are willing to borrow up to eighty per cent of the present market level, and about two thirds of the owners do not need, or are not interested in, loans on their cotton.

Bullish sentiment has been much in evidence in the American cotton futures markets during the past month, but experienced observers contend that prices will remain at low levels at least for the remainder of the year. One of them, a man widely known in the trade, gives these reasons for the faith that is in him:

"First, the actual supply of cotton is by far the largest ever known; second, the present outlook, as far as there can be any outlook in April, is for another fairly large crop to be added to that supply, commencing in less than three months from today; third, selling time must come some day and the chance of obtaining reasonable prices will diminish as the new supply approaches; fourth, the textile industry in practically every country in the world is in a very precarious condition owing to the terrific decline in cotton and

cotton goods, and for months and perhaps years, manufacturers cannot be expected to do more than a hand to mouth business."—Bulletin National Association Cotton Manufacturers.

U. S. Manufactures Total \$62,588,905,000 in 1920.

Washington—The number of manufacturing establishments in the United States during the year 1919 totalled 288,376 plants, according to a preliminary statement of the 1920 census of manufacturers, made public by the Bureau of the Census.

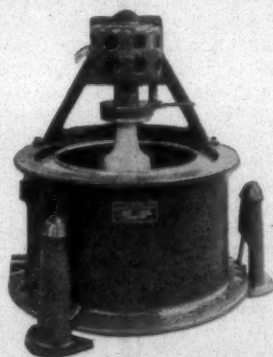
The total value of the products of these establishments in the year just past was \$62,588,905,000, as compared with a total value of \$24,246,435,000 produced in 1914, the preceding manufacturers' census, when 275,791 establishments were reported.

For the year just past, there were 5,255 men's clothing establishments with a total value of manufacture of \$1,158,007,000. This is an increase over 4,830 establishments with a product of \$458,211,000 reported in 1914.

Americans All.

Western Maryland mine operators have nothing to fear from labor agitators if the word of a miner, picked up near Lanaconing by a motorist, is to be trusted. "Na," said he, discussing the situation, "there ain't no fureners in our mines to start troubles; we're all either English or Irish or Scotch or Welsh."—Survey.

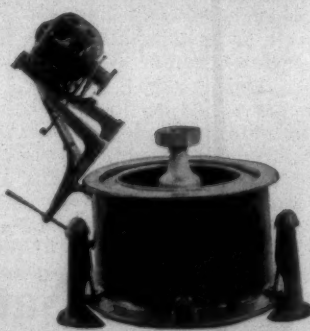
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Knitting Trade Much Improved, Say Mill Heads.

Conditions in the knitting industry have improved considerably in recent months, according to information disclosed at a meeting of the Southeastern division of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers held here last week.

While most of the sessions were closed it was brought out at the trade discussions that the consumption of knit goods has increased materially, and that production by the mills is much larger now than it was two months ago. Most of the manufacturers were optimistic over future conditions and freely predicted that the fall season would be an active one. A discussion of prices of knit goods disclosed a general view that no reduction in prices is expected, and the belief that an upward revision is not far distant. Manufacturers stated that some lines of hosiery are now being sold to jobbers at a price just barely above the cost of production.

Citing an example, one mill man said that one grade of hosiery, which at the peak of high prices sold for \$2.50 per dozen, is now being sold to jobbers at 90 cents per dozen. One of the main points brought out in the meeting was that retailers and underwear at a large margin over the price paid by jobbers to manufacturers. An estimate of production in the Southern knitting mills places the output at about 45 per cent off from the normal. Most of the mills were reported as operating three, four and six days a week, the average being four days.

One encouraging feature to the mill men was that stocks of knit goods on hand in plants of members of the association are practically exhausted and jobbers are beginning to send in inquiries for purchases to cover their future needs.

The attendance at the meeting represented mills in North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. Hereafter general sessions will be held quarterly, supplemented by a meeting of the executive committee every month. A secretary has been employed and will devote his full time to the interests of the body. Officers elected were as follows: President, A. L. Patterson, Albemarle, N. C.; vice-president, S. T. Laddy, Newton, N. C.; secretary and treasurer, C. T. Seifert, Elizabeth City, N. C.; executive committee, H. A. V. Parker, Portsmouth, Va.; E. Lyerly, Hickory, N. C.; W. H. May, Burlington; J. E. Mills, High Point, and Francis Garrou, Valdese, N. C.

White Oak and Proximity Installing Big Filling Plant.

Greensboro, N. C.—Work on the water filtering plant for White Oak and Proximity Mill villages is well underway, according to Herman Cone, of the Cone Company. Work was begun about a month ago and it is expected that the plant will be completed within the next six months. The plant will cost approximately \$200,000. It is being constructed on Church street extension, north of Buffalo church. It will fil-

ter about 2,000,000 gallons of water per day. The water will be gotten from the Buffalo dam, nearby. At present the mill villages are using well water.

The village homes are already equipped with water pipes, leaving only the main pipes to be laid. About 50 men are employed on the work. Tucker & Laxton, of Charlotte, have the contract for installing the system. Gilbert C. White, of Durham, has the engineering contract.

When completed the system will be one of the most modern in the State; everything to be installed in connection with the plant will be up-to-date.

Following the completion of the water system, a sewerage system will be installed, costing equally as much as the water plant. With the installation of water and sewerage systems the Proximity and White Oak villages will be among the foremost villages of their kind in the State.

Mr. Cone also stated that 12 new homes—five and seven room houses—are being constructed at the Print Works. They will be frame structures, costing about \$2,500 each. They will be occupied by employees of the company.

The community building at Proximity and White Oak are fast approaching completion. The Proximity building will probably be completed by August 1, while the White Oak structure will be ready for occupancy a little later.

These buildings will add greatly to the comfort of the employees. They will contain gymnasiums and pools and other sources of recreation.

Westinghouse Sends Intercompany Messages by Wireless.

An interplant wireless communication service was formally opened on May 31 by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, by the establishing of communication between the East Pittsburgh plant and the Cleveland Foundry. Besides the Cleveland and East Pittsburgh factories, the Springfield, Mass., Works and the Newark, N. J. Works are being equipped with stations for the transacting of company business.

The system was formally opened by a message from E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, to P. B. Zimmerman, president of the Electrical League of Cleveland. This message was as follows:

"The Electric City at the source of the great Ohio River sends greetings to the Cleveland Electric League. It is fitting that these greetings be sent by radio—the newest method of communication—and that they be transmitted from the plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company—a company active in the development and production of all kinds of electrical appliances. We congratulate the Cleveland Electrical League on their enterprise and progress in their chosen field and assure them of our hearty co-operation and interest in their activities."

The Story of Two Nurses.

(By T. A. Hightower, Superintendent Addison Mills, Edgefield, S. C., in "Builders.")

Two nurses entered two factories about the same time. One was a graduate of a large hospital and had done private nursing for wealthy patients for 10 years. The husband of her last patient owned a factory and offered her the position of resident nurse.

She found herself in a sunny, white, first-aid room. Few patients came and those who did come seldom returned. To ward off boredom she made lingerie, knit sweaters, read current literature and engaged in the ancient art of killing time.

Of course, she liked her Sundays off, took hours off whenever she could, wished there were more holidays in the calendar, thought much about her vacation, felt she couldn't live unless she had a perfect night's sleep, undisturbed by any calls from inconsiderate patients, and seemed to love her job because it gave her an opportunity to play at being a lady of leisure.

Her employer, however, noticed her idleness and being a fairly thrifty individual, as well as a good executive he invited her to become assistant to the employment manager.

He felt that he was offering her a wonderful business opening.

The job he offered her would bring her closer to the people, would enable her to establish many human contacts and she would be in position to render many services.

She, however, announced that she had been trained as a nurse and would not waste her time as a clerk in an employment office.

In six months she had shown no results and actually was asked to resign.

A forewoman, in addition to her regular duties, does, to the satisfaction of everyone, all that this nurse had done and more.

The employer said recently, "I want no more nurses in my plant. They cost too much and do not increase production."

Of course he hadn't given the trained nurse idea a fair trial. He happened to be unfortunate in getting hold of a nurse who was lazy, who lacked imagination and who, apparently, knew nothing whatever about the true spirit of service.

A second manufacturer spent some time looking around for a nurse. When he found one who loved to do things in a businesslike way and who had the personality which he felt would win the confidence of his workers, he engaged her.

Instead of sitting around the first-aid room, doing fancy work, this nurse spent most of her time in the plant. Here she found many things to do.

Slowly but surely, in co-operation with the management, she has fastened the safety-first idea so firmly in the minds of the workers that there are few accidents in her plant. The first-aid room is open, of course, but the need for first-aid very largely has disappeared.

The nurse has devoted her atten-

tion to the health of the workers and their families and to civic cleanliness. She calls regularly at the different homes and gives so much commonsense, helpful advice that her visits always are welcome.

Naturally the work of this nurse is still growing. Her employer said, "She is the most important person in the plant. She can stay as long as she likes and when she retires we will pension her."

As I see it, a nurse can, in a way, be a great producer of production. If her work is what it ought to be the labor turnover will be less, there will be less sickness, fewer accidents and the human equipment of the plant will be kept up to the highest notch of efficiency.

In any plant, whether large or small, there are opportunities for the right kind of resident nurse.

American Cotton Men to Confer on Joining Spinners' Federation.

Liverpool, June 12.—In connection with the gathering of delegates for the Second World Cotton Conference, which opens here tomorrow, great interest is manifested both in Manchester and Liverpool in the official notification, received here yesterday by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, that the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, representing the two largest American associations, has sent a committee to confer regarding affiliation with the Federation.

The American committee consists of R. B. Lowe, Fitchburg, Mass., chairman; Albert Green, Duncan, Boston; F. J. Hale, Boston; T. W. Slocum, New York, and Arthur Draper and W. D. Adams, Charlotte, N. C.

The general opinion among the American delegates is strong for affiliation, with reservations as to permitting the Federation to control the curtailment of production.

One hundred and thirty American delegates are spending the week end in Liverpool and Southport, the majority in Southport, which is an exclusive North Country seaside resort within commuting distance of Liverpool.

At the official reception to the delegates by the mayor of Southport on Saturday, A. G. Duncan, Boston, in responding, stressed the beneficial international results which are expected to be the outcome of the conference.

Fuller Calloway, who is ill in France, has been unable, so far, to come to England, but it is possible that he may be able to make the trip next week.

Delegates from the continent are arriving in Liverpool daily.

It is generally believed that the question of cancellation of contracts will cause lively discussion at the conference.—Daily News Record.

After the smash-up a colored auntie was discovered contentedly munching a chicken wing.

"Weren't you hurt or scared in the smash-up?" she was asked.

"Law, no. Was dey a smash-up?" she inquired. "Ah t'ot dese yere combustifications went along wif de ticket."

Today's Labor Problems

(By Charles Piez, President Link-Belt Company, Chicago.)

A number of years ago a workman asked me an illuminating question: He arose at the end of a conference with a group of shop employees, in the course of which there had been plain talk and a clearing of the atmosphere on both sides.

"Isn't it true, Mr. Piez," this employee of ours inquired, "that the company earns back all it pays to a workman in about two hours of his working time?"

The man who asked the question was a tool-maker, thoroughly trustworthy and capable. He had been in our employ a long time. He did not mean to quibble or find fault. He wanted to know the facts. And he did not know them by a good deal, as his question indicated. As long as he did not know them, but made wild guesses at the truth, he was a dangerous man to have in our employ, no matter how conscientious a workman or how good at his work he was.

There happened to be a black-board in the conference room. I was able to show the tool-maker and all the others who were present, by means of figures, that our actual profit per man in the preceding year had been only about 80 cents a day. He had guessed it around \$4.20.

This same question has been asked me with variations many times since. I remember particularly a Seattle union leader, who said:

"It's true, isn't it, that Blank and Company"—naming a shipbuilding concern—"make \$60 a day out of every man who gets a wage of \$6 a day?"

His rate of profit was figured considerably higher than the tool-maker's, but the erroneous idea running through his head was exactly the same; namely, that what the workman got from the company, and what the company got from the employee were all out of adjustment. I always try to nail this error, and any other error about management, wherever it crops out among workmen.

"Let's see!" I said to the union leader. "Tell me how many people Blank and Company employ."

"About 15,000."

"Very well." I put down the figures.

"Now you ask me if Blank and Company do not make \$54 net on every man, the average wage being \$6. On 15,000 men, with 300 working days in the year, that rate of profit would amount to a total of about \$240,000,000 in a year. As a matter of fact, their total business, to say nothing of net profits, is only \$48,000,000 a year!"

During the war most of the country's labor problems were met by granting higher wages or granting other concessions and cheerfully passing onto the consumer the responsibility of paying the bill. Workmen were favored with a seller's market in disposing of their labor, just as manufacturers were in disposing of their products. The demand for labor, as well as for products, exceeded the supply.

All that is past.

The labor problems of the immediate future, if less spectacular, are no less pressing. There is an opportunity for employers to clear the atmosphere, and to do certain constructive things that badly need to be done if we are to avoid serious trouble.

I place very great importance on giving employees an understanding of some of the employer's problems, especially those which have a bearing on the conditions of employment, profits, and wages. We shall continue to tilt at windmills so long as our men do not understand the facts, but act on the basis of whimsical guesses.

The men will never succeed in digging out the real facts for themselves. They are not in a position to do so. They will never get the facts from union headquarters. I hold that it is the employer's responsibility, and an immediate responsibility, to take some thought about getting the facts into the heads of his employees.

Exaggerated ideas about the profit of industry were current during the war. They persist. Labor feels badly, and will, because all employers cannot keep their plants going at the old rate and the old wages.

The Seattle union leader—who, by the way, was in a position of considerable responsibility—was genuinely amazed when I proved to him that the company which he had asked about was lucky if it was earning, net, \$1 a day per man.

"I never had any idea," he exclaimed frankly, "that it was so little."

If we are to pass with any comfort through the period of wage reductions that is inevitable before industry can resume normally, it is very important to get home to labor, now, facts such as this about profits. I am not one of those who fatuously believe that we can ever have peace in industry. There will always be quarrels. The nature of business makes them inevitable.

Managers are hired to make a business show a profit, as big as possible. The employee works to earn wages, as big as he can get. Labor helps to make profits, of course; but wage increases come out of a sum that might otherwise be diverted to profits.

There is a point in the operation of any business where it is impossible to determine by any workable standard whether the return from operations ought to go to labor as wages or to the owners as profits.

As long as this continues to be true, labor will try to get what it can, and the management what it can. There is a definite division of interests. Necessarily opinions will sometimes conflict, and struggles will result.

I am not altogether certain that this is a bad thing. A fight always clears the atmosphere. The facts, at

least, then have a chance to get out in the open.

I do not blame any workman for trying to get as much as he can for his labor, so long as he gives full measure in return. But it is absolutely true that when a certain point is reached, the decision as to what a given job is worth must rest positively with the management; and not with anybody or any organization beyond the control of the management.

When that point has been reached, and a labor union under the guidance of outsiders then attempts to force a decision as to how much more a manufacturer shall pay for labor in his factory, or attempts to dictate how much work any man shall be allowed to do, that union is trying to usurp a very important management function, a function which it cannot be allowed to usurp.

Here is the situation. The managers of a business operating in a competitive market know about what prices they can ask and get for their products. They know the cost of materials, the amount of overhead, and the other expenses. All of this information is necessary in order to determine about what the business can afford to pay for labor.

The labor union leaders, in the majority of cases, do not have this information or any considerable part of it. My experience has been that the average union leader has at best only a hazy conception of what is meant by overhead, interest charges, depreciation, and the like. He even appears to consider that there is no such thing as material costs. He would like to have the whole thing be attributed to labor!

On this score, then, the union leader is unfitted to fix wages with intelligence. All that he can do is to fight blindly for increases, or against decreases. I do not blame him for fighting. I like a good, fair fight. But I do believe that the union leader ought not to be allowed to exercise any authority about wages in a manufacturing establishment that is rightly organized and managed.

I believe, further, that the fundamental economics of the situation ought to be driven home to employees so that they can understand this point. And then the management ought to take steps to show its fairness. I shall describe presently our own plan, which has brought good results.

This whole point is of the utmost importance at the present time. We are on the verge of a period when wage decreases must be faced. In our own business, for example, the condition is like this. Last year our net profit was 16 per cent on the value of business done and only 11 per cent after deducting federal taxes from the net amount.

Thus far we have cut our prices 10 per cent. That means cutting to the very bone of profits. But we would be willing to operate even without profits for a year in order

to keep our organization together. In addition to the 10 per cent cut, we have made another price reduction on the basis of our expectation of reduced prices for raw materials.

Further price cuts must be made by our men, in the shape of wage reductions.

I imagine this situation is paralleled in a very large number of industries throughout the country. For the good of the general situation, and also to make the transition easier in each individual plant, labor ought to be brought to realize the situation as soon as possible. The easiest way to do that, it seems to me, is to state the facts as plainly as possible.

I make it my business in our organization to confer with groups of employees, or with our foremen and subforemen, at irregular intervals—as conditions arise making it necessary—in order to explain to them such facts as this which may concern them.

There is another angle. I think employers ought to make it clear to labor why some of them occasionally display a good deal of acrimony in contests with organized labor. There are some union policies—or better, perhaps, practices—that are almost self-annihilating.

For example, there is the sympathetic strike. And there is also the very common tendency of unions to refuse to abide by their agreements.

Several years ago at one of our plants the men were on the point of going out on strike. They did not have any grievance against us. But the union wanted to remedy some condition in an entirely separate company.

When you think of it fairly, this is little short of ridiculous. And it is not an uncommon sort of thing for unions to do. We had no possible chance of influencing the management of the other plant in one way or another. But by some crooked line of logic, too, devious for the ordinary mind, the union thought to discipline the other plant by having the men in our place strike too!

I called our men into a conference and said to them:

"If you go ahead and strike on a fool excuse like this, I shall have to face the question whether you are the kind of men that we want associated with us. I can tell you now the answer will be 'No!'"

"Not one of you will come back. I say this in a spirit, not of threat, but of self-preservation. Your idea is to stop production in this plant on a score over which the management cannot possibly exercise and control. If you came to me, or if your union came to me, with a grievance that I could do something about, you know that I would give you my best attention in adjusting the matter."

"But I ask whether any one of you, in my position, would stand for this kind of thing that you propose to put over?"

There was a chorus of "No's."

Men are reasonable when they are

reasoned with. Manufacturers have a reasonable complaint against the sympathetic strike, and I believe that they ought to make their employees understand that complaint, frankly but forcefully. The unions only work against themselves when they use this weapon.

I have learned in the course of 30 years that I have to be fairly decent in order to get along with men. And I ask in return that they be decent to me. I do not consider that the unions are even respectably decent when they reach an honest agreement, and then break it ruthlessly at the slightest excuse. This practice is another one that weakens labor. The result of it and other abuses today is, for example, a nation-wide movement in favor of the open shop. That movement is gaining momentum every day.

The fight for the open shop will be worth whatever it may cost and a great deal more, not only to employers but also to labor itself, if out of it there develops a general recognition of the fact that labor must be held responsible for its agreements. If an employer is sueable, a labor union should also be sueable.

Is it not merely common sense for a manufacturer to try to get his employees to recognize the binding nature of a bargain, as he himself recognizes it, both in his relations with employees, and also with customers?

The members of unions are not individuals set apart by some peculiar and distinguishing rights from the rest of humanity. The same laws that govern others should govern them. Merely because two or three million individuals associate themselves together by a pretty strong tie, and by contributing each his mite acquire financial strength, they should not and do not thereby automatically exempt themselves from the usual rules of conduct.

To be sure, managers are not always perfect; far from it. I suppose employers really need the unions to act as a sort of curb when they begin to get headstrong! They have undoubtedly brought some of their sorrows on their own heads through their methods of mismanagement.

I have already mentioned a plan that we have found effective in working with our men. It is merely a matter of piece rates. There are piece rates and piece rates. The best plan in the world depends on how it is operated for the degree of its success.

A good many years ago, in a five-year period our Chicago plant experienced four strikes; in every one, incidentally, the strikers were union men who had made agreements with us which they deliberately broke.

In no case was the issue one within the control of the management. We finally arrived at the decision that rather than submit to constant and irresponsible interruption of our processes, we would close our Chicago plant to union men. In order to stimulate production following the strike period, the management adopted a premium system of wage payment.

But the installation of this system was not preceded by the necessary preparatory work, to insure uniformity of the conditions under

which the work was to be done. In consequence, only a few of the rates were made and the system proved a serious drag rather than a spur to production.

We abolished that whole system of wage payment, and put the plant on a straight day wage plan for about a year and a half. During that time we studied our production problem scientifically. We arranged

for straight-line processing. We

planned so that the men would not have to be delayed in their work by going to the stockroom and waiting there for material; it was brought to their machines. We determined by time and motion studies the amount of work that it was reasonably possible for a man to do. We provided for the effective training of men so that they could do the best work in

their jobs.

In short, we prepared the conditions of manufacturing so that it was possible for the men to produce good work and a lot of it.

Then we gave them the incentive to do it. Being sure of our ground, we set piece rates.

Our experience has been that the best way to begin decreasing wage

(Continued on page 24.)

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Motor Support for Spinning Machines.

Clifton Corley, of Greenville, S. C., has invented a new and useful improvement in motor supports for spinning machines, of which improvement the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the supports for the driving motors of spinning or twisting machines, or the like, and has for its objects to

responding end frame at the other end of the machine (not shown), for carrying the various spindles, reels, etc. (also not shown), all of which may be of the usual well known construction. According to the usual practice in cotton mills, these spinning machines are arranged in rows, with an aisle located between the adjoining front end frames of the respective rows, and the machines may be driven by individual electric motors.

An outwardly projecting bracket, 7, is rigidly attached at its ends to the posts of the end frame, 5, and carries the outer bearing, 8, of the

pended from the ring rails, a motor mounted on said bracket, and a driving connection therefrom to the shaft of said machine.

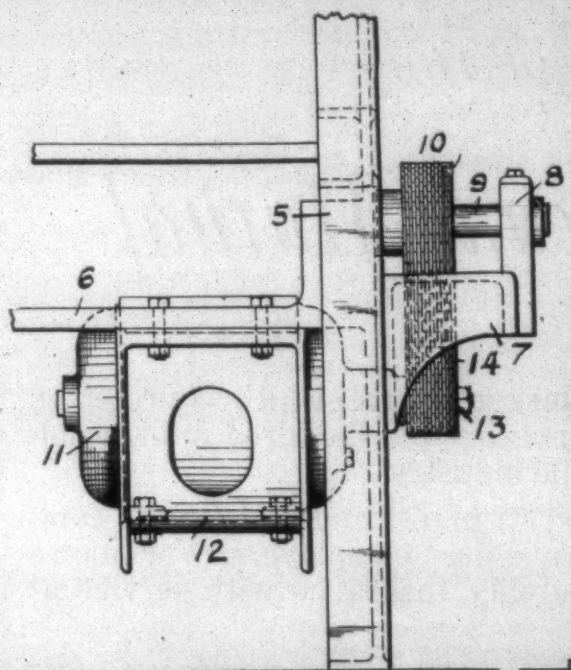
2. In a spinning machine, the combination with the end frame, ring rails and main shaft, of a hanger bracket rigidly secured and suspended from the ring rails, inside of the end frame, a motor mounted on said bracket and having a shaft extending out beyond the end frame, gears mounted on said shafts outside of the end frame, and a driving connection of said gears.

3. In a spinning machine, the combination with the end frame,

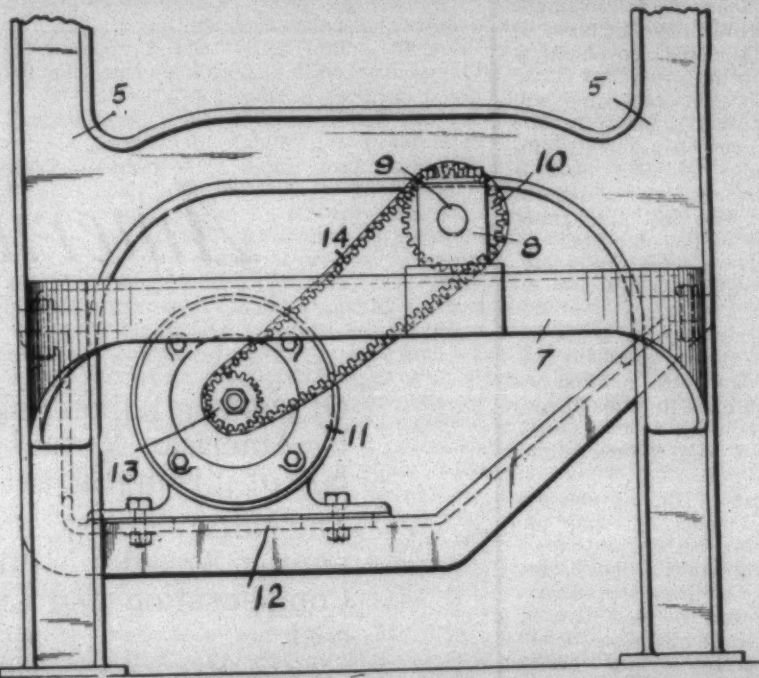
before the war.

During the last six years Argentine manufacturers also have made great strides, especially in the line of woolen goods. The spinning of cotton yarns has also been successfully undertaken for the first time in the history of the Argentine textile industry. The development of the native production of petroleum, which is now being given considerable impulse, is further favoring this industry by furnishing a national supply of cheap fuel. The wool-washing industry is now conducted on a much larger scale, thus furnishing the local manufacturers

-FIG. 2-



- FIG. 1 -



fact construction of neat appearance.

Motors for driving these machines have heretofore been mounted on brackets extending out from the face of the front frame of the machine, and connected by gearing with the driving shaft of said machine, but this arrangement has been found to produce excessive vibration which wears out the gearing and drive chains, and is also objectionable in the operation of the machines. This prior arrangement also takes up considerable floor space at the front end of the machine, and obstructs the space in the aisle between the rows of said machines in the cotton mill.

According to the improvement, the motor is supported on a hanger bracket or cradle, which is suspended from, and rigidly secured to, the ring rails of the spinning machine inside of the end frame, there being a driving connection from the motor shaft to the main shaft of the machine.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is an elevation of the front end of a spinning machine, with improvement applied thereto; and, Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same.

A portion of an ordinary form of spinning machine is shown in the drawing, comprising a front end frame, 5, having upright posts supported on the floor of the mill, and longitudinal rails, called ring rails, 6, bolted at their ends to the end frame, 5, and extending to the cor-

main shaft, 9, of the spinning machine, on which shaft is mounted the driving gear or sprocket wheel, 10.

According to improvement, the electric motor, 11, for driving the machine is supported on a cradle or hanging bracket, 12, formed of an integral casting having a horizontal bed portion for the motor and upwardly extending webs at either side adapted to be rigidly bolted to the ring rails, 6, of the spinning machine inside of the end frame, 5. The cradle thus not only serves as a hanger for supporting the motor beneath the machine, but also acts as a rigid brace for strengthening the ring rails of the spinning machine, and greatly reduces the vibration. The motor shaft is provided with a sprocket gear, 13, which is connected by a drive chain, 14, with the sprocket gear, 10, on the main shaft of the machine.

The improvement also has the advantage of saving valuable floor space, as the motor is out of the way beneath the spinning machine, and obstruction to the passage way through the aisle is thereby avoided. It also adds to the useful life of the drive chain, as it prevents vibration, which causes a cutting out of the chain.

Mr. Corley makes the following claims for his patent:

4. In a spinning machine, the combination with the end frame, ring rails and main shaft, of a hanger bracket rigidly secured and sus-

ring rails and main shaft, of a hanger bracket rigidly secured and suspended from the ring rails, a motor mounted on said bracket and having a shaft, gears mounted on said shafts, and a drive chain connecting said gears.

4. In a spinning machine, the combination with the end frame and ring rails, of a hanger bracket formed of an integral casting having a horizontal bed for a motor, and upwardly extending debs at both sides rigidly fastened to the ring rails inside of the end frame.

Textile Trade Situation in Argentina

Probably no line of American business in the River Plate is facing a more serious situation at the present time than the textile trade, according to information just received by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Competitive conditions are intense and, aside from the competition of the native industry, British, French and Italian manufacturers, who have for generations been strongly entrenched in the Argentine market, are making determined efforts to regain the positions of predominance lost at the outbreak of the war. Spanish manufacturers were especially favored during the war and the Barcelona mills have made strong bids for a large share of the trade. Germany also is making every effort to secure a hold on the market, having held second place in the River Plate textile trade

with an abundant supply of wool ready for the manufacturing processes.

For the last three years the Argentine has held enormous stocks of all grades of wool for which there has been no market, and prices have therefore reached extremely low levels, permitting the local manufacturer to acquire his raw materials at most advantageous figures.

In considering the advantages afforded the local manufacturer through non-payment of customs duties, freights on merchandise, etc., the question of wages should also be taken into account. While Argentine labor is not so efficient as American labor per man or woman unit, it must be remembered that its wages are at least 40 per cent less, which more than counterbalances the higher efficiency of the American textile worker. Another factor in favor of the local manufacturer is his nearness to the source of supply of his raw product, which has enabled him to purchase wool at exceedingly low prices, whereas, in many instances, the American manufacturer is still forced to use wool purchased at much higher figures. The gradual development of the Argentine cotton growing industry is also favoring the initiative of the local manufacturer interested in cotton goods.

Fortunately for the foreign manufacturer, the competition of the local textile mills is at present only felt to a considerable extent in the

cheaper grades of both woolen and cotton textiles. Another point in his favor is the general preference shown for foreign-grade goods. In fact, a large portion of the Argentine-made textiles must be sold under the pretense of being foreign-made in order to find favor with the public. These conditions are rapidly changing, however, and educational campaigns now being conducted to induce the public to accept domestic-made goods on a par with foreign goods, price and quality being equal, will probably eliminate the advantage now held by the foreign manufacturer. However, in the opinion of experts, a long time must elapse before the Argentine mills can turn out the finer grades of both woolen and cotton goods capable of competing with the European and American manufacturers who have for many years supplied the needs of the wealthier classes of the Argentine people.

In order to obtain a clear idea of the present situation in the textile trade in the River Plate it is necessary to review developments since September, 1920. During that month a great change took place in this market, caused primarily by the rise in the exchange rate on New York and secondarily by the wide publicity given in the local press to the decline in cotton goods prices in the New York market. These conditions brought about an era of cancellations and rejections, at times based upon the slightest technicalities, and in some cases unscrupulous buyers rejected goods without just cause. The arbitration committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina has been flooded with cases where it would seem that the only cause for rejection of the merchandise was due exclusively to the present day exchange rate and the fear of having later to face the competition of merchants who would buy goods at later and cheaper prices.

All American agents and representatives have devoted practically their entire time during the last seven months attempting to overcome these difficulties by allowing rebates which at times have amounted to 50 per cent of the invoice value of the goods, and many cases are on record where even larger rebates have been made.

In May, 1920, a few American textile representatives foresaw conditions sufficiently well to stop all sales. These agents today are best prepared to renew operations when business again picks up. Since September both Argentine and New York prices have continued to drop and no sales worthy of mention have been made either in rejected merchandise or in the development of new business.

It is well to remember that the backbone of Argentine economic life is the product of farm and ranch. Meat, hides and wool, the principal ranch products, have suffered radical declines in price and many sections dependent on wool, for instance, are undergoing a pronounced depression. Although wheat farmers have been receiving good prices, they can be led to purchase only essentials.

The abstinence of the merchants

in the interior from making purchases, together with the abnormal exchange situation and the continued fall in price of cotton, has in reality caused a deadlock between buyers and sellers. This may be said of both European and American merchandise. The larger wholesalers attempted to hold out against this situation as long as their financial resources permitted, but the restrictions in bank credits early in January forced these jobbers to distribute their surplus stocks through the medium of well advertised auction sales. These sales have been actively promoted since January promoted since January. The American branch banks have also gone into the market with large stocks of rejected goods, which they have sold for the account of American manufacturers and exporters. In these sales many millions of pesos worth of merchandise are changing hands weekly.

The auction sales are largely attended by the trade in general, and prices are readjusted on the basis of those prevailing at the sales. New import orders cannot be taken in any considerable amount as long as these sales continue, and the presence of large surplus stocks in the local custom houses and warehouses of the wholesale jobbers indicate slow process of liquidation before business may again be resumed on a normal basis. Buyers consider the market values at these sales as a starting point in making their calculations.

Although it is causing great losses to the sellers, this period of liquidation is an absolute necessity and will go a long way towards stabilizing the market, and will permit disposing of additional stocks now rejected and lying in the custom house.

The exchange situation continues to be one of the most serious factors which importers and representatives of American textile mills have to face. Drafts covering dry goods shipments have been extended and re-extended and, while American firms have shown a willingness to assist the Argentine importer in this respect, yet the condition continues to tax the resources of the American manufacturer, banker and exporter. Until the exchange rate has reached a point at least approximating par, Argentine buyers of American textiles can have no working basis for figuring costs on American goods.

Selling during the last seven months has been at a standstill, with textiles being sold in Buenos Aires auctions at prices lower than the prevailing New York quotations. There is, besides, a large stock of rejected merchandise which must be absorbed by the Argentine market at prices prevailing there. The practice of some New York firms of insisting on irrevocable letters of credit does not materially affect the present situation, since there are no sales to be had. Nevertheless, when normal trading is again resumed on a permanent basis such terms will be considered by purchasers as exceptionally onerous and the only hopes of holding a large share of the Argentine textile trade for American mills must be based upon a betterment of these terms. In lieu

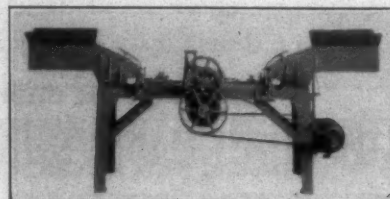
of this, our European competitors, who, in spite of serious financial difficulties, are still selling on open account without drafts, will again enter the market on a solid basis and obtain the majority of the business.

Under existing conditions any attempt to foresee the coming trend of business in textiles is but speculative. At present the agents and representatives of American textile mills are merely marking time. It is only after the forced period of readjustment has been accomplished that the profitable sales of American textiles can again be resumed.

Fire Destroys Cotton.

Charleston, S. C.—A cotton fire involving a loss of several thousand dollars, occurred in a warehouse of the Charleston Terminal Co., where staple, both long and short, of E. H. Frost & Co., was considerably damaged. The origin of the fire was unknown. The value of the cotton was placed by the owners at about \$70,000. There will be from 70 to 80 per cent salvage. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$2,000.

Half the things people say are regretted later.



The RIGHT SUGGESTION

It is a proven fact that suggestion has much to do with one's feelings.

You can leave home in the morning feeling as "fit as a two-year-old," meet a half-dozen friends on the way to the office, let each one tell you "how bad you are lookin'," by the time you reach there your mental and physical condition is such that you'll call the doctor at once.

All of which is due to the power of suggestion.

The same in business today.

Listen to those who spend their time painting the dark side of the business picture and it won't be long before we'll believe all that's said.

On the other hand, if we have the desire to anticipate, instead of follow; if we'll stop, think, and figure out the situation for ourselves, be alert to take advantage of business changes, we'll find that there is plenty of business to be had.

"UTSMAN" QUILL CLEANING MACHINES ARE IN 350 TEXTILE MILLS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HELPING TO CUT COST. ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

The
Terrell Machine Co., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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YOU can obtain Greist loom drop wires immediately and in any quantity. This is possible because we are the largest manufacturers in the world of sewing machine attachments and consequently have unusual facilities.

Greist loom drop wires are made of a special heddle wire, accurate in design, uniformly finished, free from burrs. We also furnish them copper or nickel-plated. In addition to our many standard designs we are prepared to make drop wires from your own specifications. A comparative test will show you the value of Greist loom drop wires.

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Exchange, Providence, R. I. Hartwell St., Fall River, Mass.

Southern Representative:
The G. G. Slaughter Machinery Co.
Greenville, S. C.



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in Waterproof Belting.

It's soft, clinging surface,
it's perfect pulley adhesion
renders a **SERVICE** that is
of the utmost efficiency.

It's found in all Modern Plants

How About
Yours
?

Baltimore Belting Co.

Factory
BALTIMORE, MD

Southern Branch
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Personal News

J. H. Crosby is now overseer of carding at Augusta Factory, Augusta, Ga.

J. P. Henderson is now superintendent of Miller Cotton Mills, Waco, Texas.

B. C. Roberts has resigned as overseer of carding at Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.

T. C. Gore has resigned as superintendent of Avondale Cotton Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

Jas. A. Goran has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Tallapoosa Mills, Tallapoosa, Ga.

Z. L. Underwood is now overhauling and applying new separators on spinning frames at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

D. W. Washburn, overseer of twisting at Tallapoosa Mills, Tallapoosa, Ga., has also been made overseer of spinning.

Sam Mims, from Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now cotton grader at Simpsonville Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.

George F. Bahan is now Southern representative for Masury Young Company, manufacturers of the Lubrik line of oils and greases.

W. F. Campbell of Hope Mills, N. C., who has been spending a vacation in Danville, Va., and other places, has returned to Hope Mills.

A. G. New, Southern sales agent for William Sellers & Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, has opened a branch office for his company at Greenville, S. C.

J. S. Verlenden has been elected a director of the Coosa Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, Ala., to succeed his father, the late J. Lane Verlenden.

B. C. Willingham has resigned as cotton grader at Simpsonville (S. C.) Cotton Mills and is now cotton grader and outside foreman at Easley Cotton Mills No. 1, Easley, S. C.

D. T. Bagwell, superintendent Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia, Tenn., has also been appointed superintendent Avondale Cotton Mills, Humboldt, Tenn., in place of T. C. Gore, resigned.

Fuller E. Calloway of La Grange, Ga., who was to attend the World Cotton Conference at Manchester, England, this week, may not be able to attend, as he was reported ill in France last week.

A. C. Atkinson has resigned as assistant superintendent and general overseer at Liberty Cotton Mill Company, Clayton, N. C., which he has held for ten years, and accepted position as overseer of spooling, winding, twisting, warping and finishing at Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklin, N. C.

F. L. Neal has moved from Greenwood, S. C., to Ninety-Six, S. C.

S. W. Ott, from Toccoa, Ga., is now second hand at Marlboro Cotton Mills No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C.

John Golden, Textile Union Chief, is Dead.

Fall River, Mass., June 9.—Word was received here today of the death at Brooklyn, this morning, of John Golden, general president of the United Textile Workers of America. Burial will be in this city, where he has made his home for many years.

Golden was taken ill while attending a convention of textile workers and a general breakdown in health followed.

Birthday Party for Faithful Employee.

Greer, S. C.—A birthday party was given Miss Ellen Cornelia Timmons, by her many friends at the Appalache Mill on Friday afternoon in celebration of her 66th birthday. For more than forty years Miss Timmons has been an honored, faithful and loyal worker in the mill. The Y. M. C. A. where the party was held was decorated with cut flowers. An improvised platform was covered with white and decorated with vines and flowers. The honor guest was escorted to the platform by Superintendent O. A. Reeves. Mr. George Anderson presided over the meeting, introduced the speakers and announced the numbers on a very interesting program. All joined in singing "America." Miss Lois Hawkins and Miss Mary Belle Manly played instrumental solos.

Messrs. C. H. Hawkins, P. N. Hester and Rev. J. H. Bell, pastor of the Methodist church at the Union Bleachery Mills in Greenville, gave short talks expressing their appreciation of Miss Timmons, better known as "Aunt El" for her faithfulness and loyalty and they also paid a glowing tribute to the Victor Monaghan Company. Two large baskets filled with lovely gifts from her many friends were presented to the honoree by two old school mates, Mrs. O'Shields and Miss Ballenger. Mr. W. H. Ballenger, superintendent of the reel room in a few well chosen remarks, presented a large rocking chair and a handsome rug to Miss Timmons from her co-workers in the reel room. Miss Nelle Cunningham responded for Miss Timmons. The program closed with short talks by Mr. George Anderson and Messrs. J. L. Gurley, and George Ward, Y. M. C. A. directors. Ice cream and cake were served by the Junior Girls' Club. The large cake with 66 tiny candles was admired and enjoyed by all present. The beautiful cake was presented Miss Timmons by her friends at Appalache.

The 66th birthday of "Aunt El" will long be remembered by the

more than a hundred guests who gathered at the Appalache Y. M. C. A. on Friday afternoon. Loyalty was the keynote of the speakers.

Mary Liela Cotton Mills.

Greensboro, Ga.

G. R. Brook Supt.
W. B. Dial Carder
W. F. Yarbrough, 2d Hand Carding
B. L. McDonald Spinner
O. H. Gletree, 2d Hand Spinning
W. W. Bridgers Slasher
E. P. Hollis Weaver
L. L. Allison, 2d Hand Weaving
Jack Pool, Loom Fixer
W. F. Parham, Loom Fixer
R. P. Bates, Loom Fixer
C. W. Giles, Cloth Room
D. W. Partridge, Outside Foreman
J. W. Toomey, Master Mechanic
B. H. Cauthron, Cotton Grader

Wilson Cotton Mill.

Wilson, N. C.

Geo. F. Shipp Supt.
J. B. Driver Carder
Will Whitehead, 2d Hand Carding
R. S. Wooten Spinner
J. T. Strickland, 2d Hand Spinning
T. J. Williams Warper
W. H. McDowell, Master Mechanic

Travara Mfg. Co.

Graham, N. C.

S. S. Holt Supt.
Isaac Holt Carder
Harper Wilkerson, 2d Hand Carding
P. B. Core Spinner
V. N. Clark, 2d Hand Spinning
C. H. McPherson Slasher
Harvey Linens, Warper, Tying
W. A. Edwards, Weaver
Jack Garner, 2d Hand Weaving
S. G. Wilson, Loom Fixer
D. S. Welch, Loom Fixer
Chas. Porterfield, Loom Fixer
Will Reed, Loom Fixer
C. P. Stout, Cloth Room
R. B. Tate, Shipping Clerk
I. I. Henderson, Outside Foreman
R. C. Hunter, Master Mechanic
W. E. White, Cotton Grader

Haw Mfg. Co.

Haw River, N. C.

S. S. Holt Supt.
W. W. McIntosh, Asst. Supt.
A. G. Coble Carder
J. B. Boggs, 2d Hand Carding
B. S. Mills Spinner
Jessie Janett, 2d Hand Spinning
Chas. Isley, Warper, Spooler
R. C. Hunter, Master Mechanic
W. E. White, Cotton Grader

Ten Years Ago

Many of the names below are well known in the cotton mill business. See where they were ten years ago. The items below were taken from the Southern Textile Bulletin dated June 15, 1911.

Personal Items Ten Years Ago.

W. A. Murr is now fixing looms at the Union Mills, Union, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. W. Jenkins, formerly of Pineville, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at Rhodhiss, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

P. L. Hazlewood has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Mineola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

T. A. Hightower is now overseer of weaving with the Limestone and Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

R. H. Armfield, second hand in carding at the Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the White Oak Mills, of the same place.

— Ten Years Ago —

C. A. Hamilton is now superintendent of the Sevier Cotton Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. O. Edwards of Pell City, Ala., paid us a visit this week.

— Ten Years Ago —

T. J. Digby has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and will be superintendent of the new Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —
Rockingham, N. C.—Work on the large addition to Roberdel Mill No. 2 is progressing rapidly and the installation of the new machinery will begin in a few weeks.

— Ten Years Ago —

Montgomery, Ala.—On account of the high price of cotton which, it is stated, makes it impossible to operate it at a profit, the Montala Cotton Mills, with 40,000 spindles, and the Montgomery Cordage Mills, using 125 bales of cotton per month, have closed their plants for the summer.

— Ten Years Ago —

Randleman, N. C.—A charter has been issued to the Deep River Mills (Inc.) of Randleman, Randolph County, to acquire the Randleman Manufacturing Company at Randleman, N. C. The capital stock is \$600,000 authorized.

— Ten Years Ago —

Carrollton, Ga.—The Mandeville Mills will erect a 100x112 foot addition to their main building, and a 16x100 foot extension to the picker room of yarn mill No. 2, three story structure. These new additions will provide space for 10,000 spindles and accompanying machinery to be installed when the buildings are completed.

— Ten Years Ago —

Barnesville, Ga.—At a meeting of the directors of the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., which was recently mentioned, the plans for the erection of an additional two-story building to the company's plant and the changing of the product from yarn to cloth were officially ratified.

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
FROM

Kanawha and Guyan Districts

Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.

L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres.

American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

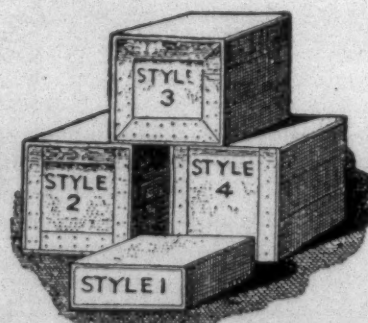
OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

We Solicit a Trial Order

White Pine, N. C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921

A Study of the Cotton Situation.

The most important question in the cotton manufacturing world today is the size of the cotton crop of 1921, for as long as the buyer of cotton goods feels that there is an over supply of cotton there is little incentive for him to buy cotton goods.

Many estimates of the size of the 1921 yield are being made by speculators, not with a view of truthfully forecasting the crop, but for the purpose of creating certain impressions in the public mind, and later benefitting from same.

Some speculators are attempting to create the impression that there will be a ten million bale crop and also a ten million bale carry-over knowing that should both of these items later prove less, it will furnish the basis of a bull campaign. Other speculators are attempting to

create the impression that the crop will only be 7,000,000 knowing that should it later prove larger they will have established a basis for a bear campaign.

The size of a cotton crop is the number of acres multiplied by the yield per acre and there would be less speculative losses if more care was paid towards establishing these two factors separately rather than trying to determine the yield from general information.

The number of acres planted in cotton in 1921 will be somewhere between 15 and 35 per cent less than the 1920 acreage with the consensus of opinion now centering around 25 per cent reduction.

It is difficult for a man who sees only one section, to estimate the reduction over the entire cotton belt and the estimates given out by cotton speculators are for the most

part based upon nothing except a desire to influence the future market.

Early in July the Government will issue a report giving the acreage and we will then have established one of the two factors which will effect the size of the 1921 cotton crop.

The second factor, the yield per acre, will not be definitely known until the end of the cotton year, but the indicated yield per acre can be estimated from time to time from the condition of the growing crop.

The following record of the past ten years gives the only real idea of what can reasonably be expected:

Year	Acreage (000 omitted)	Yield in Bales Per Acre	Bales Produced (000 omitted)
1911	36,681	.432	16,101
1912	34,766	.400	14,104
1913	37,458	.380	14,552
1914	37,406	.448	15,136
1915	32,107	.352	12,862
1916	36,052	.315	12,738
1917	34,925	.320	11,865
1918	37,207	.320	11,360
1919	33,566	.322	12,225
1920	35,504	.366	13,000

From these figures it will be seen that the yield per acre has varied in the past ten years from .31 bales per acre to .45 bales per acre and incidentally these are the highest and lowest yields that have occurred in the past thirty years.

There is no reason to anticipate an abnormally high or abnormally low yield this year and we can reasonably expect the average yield per acre to be somewhere between the above limits.

The table given on this page gives the size of the crop at the different percentages of decrease in acreage and the different yield per acre.

If the reduction should prove to be only 15 per cent and the yield per acre should be .45 bale the table shows that the crop would be 13,580,000 bales.

If the reduction should be 35 per cent and the yield only .30 of a bale per acre the crop would be 6,923,000 bales. Should the reduction prove to be 25 per cent and the yield be the same as last year, that is, .37 of a bale per acre, the crop would be 9,863,000 bales. No definite rule can be established by which, the yield can be determined from the condition of the crop at any one time but a study of condition reports of the past fifty years shows that a yield of as much as 40 bales per acre has never been produced when the May 25th condition was less than 74 and only in one case when it was less than 79.

This year the May 25th condition was 66 and in order to produce a large yield per acre all precedents of fifty years will have to be broken in a year in which there has been an unusually small use of fertilizers.

It does not seem reasonable to expect a larger yield per acre than last year during which a remarkable growing season prevailed and unfavorable weather could easily reduce the yield to the last five year average of .33 of a bale per acre.

Lancaster Cotton Mills Surprised the Union.

Under the instigation of Jno. J. Deane and Mr. Callahan, formerly of Fall River but who lately have been acquiring a living from the cotton mill operatives around Charlotte, about one-third of the operatives of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., joined the union and prepared to make demands which any sane man knew that the mill could not grant.

Col. Leroy Springs met the situation by closing the mills down indefinitely before the union could carry out their threat of a strike.

The mills were being operated at no profit and had it not been for

1921 COTTON CROP (000 omitted)

Pct. Reduction of Acreage	DECIMALS AT HEAD OF THESE COLUMNS SIGNIFY THE VARIOUS YIELDS IN BALES PER ACRE FROM WHICH THE TOTALS ARE COMPUTED.	.30	.31	.32	.33	.34	.35	.36	.37	.38	.39	.40	.41	.42	.43	.44	.45
15 %		9,054	9,356	9,658	9,957	10,260	10,562	10,864	11,166	11,467	11,769	12,070	12,373	12,674	12,976	13,278	13,580
16 %		8,947	9,245	9,543	9,842	10,140	10,438	10,736	11,035	11,333	11,631	11,929	12,228	12,526	12,824	13,122	13,421
17 %		8,840	9,135	9,429	9,724	10,019	10,313	10,608	10,903	11,198	11,492	11,787	12,082	12,376	12,671	12,966	13,260
18 %		8,732	9,023	9,314	9,605	9,897	10,188	10,479	10,770	11,061	11,352	11,643	11,934	12,226	12,517	12,808	13,101
19 %		8,627	8,915	9,202	9,490	9,777	10,065	10,353	10,640	10,928	11,215	11,503	11,790	12,078	12,366	12,653	12,942
20 %		8,521	8,805	9,089	9,373	9,657	9,941	10,225	10,509	10,793	11,077	11,361	11,645	11,929	12,213	12,498	12,781
21 %		8,414	8,694	8,975	9,255	9,536	9,816	10,097	10,377	10,658	10,938	11,219	11,499	11,780	12,060	12,341	12,622
22 %		8,308	8,585	8,862	9,139	9,416	9,693	9,970	10,247	10,524	10,800	11,077	11,354	11,631	11,908	12,185	12,461
23 %		8,202	8,475	8,749	9,022	9,296	9,569	9,842	10,116	10,389	10,662	10,936	11,209	11,483	11,756	12,029	12,302
24 %		8,095	8,365	8,635	8,904	9,174	9,444	9,714	9,984	10,254	10,524	10,793	11,063	11,333	11,603	11,873	12,142
25 %		7,999	8,265	8,531	8,798	9,064	9,330	9,597	9,863	10,129	10,396	10,662	10,928	11,194	11,460	11,727	11,983
26 %		7,881	8,144	8,406	8,669	8,932	9,195	9,457	9,720	9,983	10,246	10,508	10,771	11,034	11,296	11,559	11,823
27 %		7,775	8,034	8,293	8,553	8,811	9,071	9,330	9,589	9,848	10,108	10,367	10,626	10,885	11,144	11,403	11,663
28 %		7,669	7,922	8,178	8,434	8,690	8,945	9,200	9,456	9,712	9,968	10,223	10,479	10,735	10,990	11,246	11,503
29 %		7,562	7,814	8,066	8,318	8,570	8,822	9,074	9,327	9,578	9,831	10,083	10,335	10,587	10,839	11,091	11,344
30 %		7,456	7,705	7,953	8,202	8,450	8,699	8,947	9,195	9,444	9,693	9,941	10,190	10,438	10,687	10,935	11,184
31 %		7,349	7,594	7,839	8,084	8,329	8,574	8,819	9,064	9,309	9,554	9,799	10,044	10,289	10,534	10,779	11,024
32 %		7,243	7,484	7,726	7,967	8,209	8,450	8,692	8,933	9,174	9,416	9,657	9,899	10,140	10,382	10,623	10,864
33 %		7,136	7,374	7,612	7,850	8,087	8,325	8,563	8,801	9,039	9,277	9,515	9,753	9,991	10,228	10,466	10,715
34 %		7,030	7,264	7,499	7,733	7,967	8,202	8,436	8,670	8,904	9,139	9,373	9,607	9,842	10,076	10,311	10,545
35 %		6,923	7,154	7,385	7,615	7,846	8,076	8,308	8,538	8,769	9,000	9,230	9,462	9,692	9,923	10,154	10,385

the desire to care for their employees, they would have closed several months ago.

Through the efforts of Jno. J. Deane and Mr. Callahan about 6,000 workers and their families have been thrown out of work.

The United Textile Workers of America have announced that they are not going to give them the \$3 per week strike benefit which is due them while striking and there is no evidence that Messrs. Deane and Callahan expect to feed them.

Deane and Callahan will draw their own salaries every week while the Lancaster cotton mill operatives are hungry.

Child Labor Case to Be Argued Again.

The United States Supreme Court, upon adjournment last week, ordered that all important cases, including the Federal Child Labor Law case, be set for re-argument before the full court when it meets in October.

There is one vacancy in the Court due to the death of Chief Justice White and it is reported that several other members will retire before the next term opens.

If the new Court hears the case in October there is little probability of a decision before next spring.

The Labor Situation.

Organized labor has just about reached its last resting place in the North. There has been no disguising the fact that labor, as represented by the paid agitator, has been unreasonable in its demands and unfair in its action, and a final accounting is about due. This means the open shop and the building up of operating organizations where merit counts and draws the pay.

Labor leaders are in bad all over the country for many reasons. They have brought forward nothing of a constructive character, but they have bitterly assailed everything in state and national legislation, using their own narrow judgment, rather than looking at the questions from a broad angle.

Massachusetts has been the originator of many acts and laws that apply to labor, and she probably has more good, bad and indifferent so-called labor laws than any state in the Union. Textile labor, as mis-represented by the salaried leaders, has been important in forcing these laws, and the end would never have been reached had not a few real legislators taken a determined stand and discovered that in politics organized labor was a monumental bluff.

Primarily, textile labor is fair and loyal. But organizations became so impregnated with the alien element, bent on destruction of industry rather than building it up, that during the war period and afterward, until within the past year, the labor situation in New England was about

as near a mess as was possible to make it.

During the year there has been an awakening and at the present time the responsible element is in control and there is peace. Owing to the period of depression we are just working out of, mill superintendents and overseers have had the chance to rearrange their working organizations, and the result is the textile industry starts off on its way to good times, with the best selected working organizations it has had in many years. Hundreds of the organization disturbers are out for good, and are seeking new fields to disrupt, but their stingers are cut out and they are harmless in the North.

Practically driven out of New England, the paid disturbers have gone South into a new field, but so far their efforts at trouble-making have not been successful, as they have a responsible class of help to deal with and not a body of aliens, who came to revolutionize industry as well as government.—Fiber and Fabric, Boston, Mass.

Wages Are Worth More.

Wages are rising, not falling. The wage-earners of America can buy more today than they could buy a year ago, when prices and wages were at high water mark. The reduction in the cost of things has been distinctly greater than the total reduction in wages. Even the most authoritative compilations differ as to the extent of the average decline in prices, their figures ranging from 30 to over 45 per cent. It is safe to assume that things cost one-third less than they did a year ago, that \$2 can now buy as much as \$3 could buy last year. And the trend is still downward.—Forbes.

Bright Spots in the Southern Situation.

Atlanta, Ga.—Although the times are still strenuous and strictest economy among all classes of trade serves to retard a big volume of sales, bright spots are pointed out here and there which are taken to show that business conditions are much better than they were a few months ago, and that the improvement is continuing.

Statistics show that the cotton mills are gradually increasing production, and according to many textile men in Atlanta indications point to a further improvement in this direction.

Atlanta jobbers of dry goods are more optimistic than for several weeks. R. K. Rambo of John Silvey & Co. says that road men are sending in good orders and that their house trade is picking up. While large orders are rare, the number of small ones and the number of new accounts that are being acquired is most encouraging.

Perforated Hollow Spindles.

Combining strength with lightness, a new German-invented spindle also claims the advantage of being able to have the yarn dyed on the spindle. These new spindles are made of aluminum with numerous round or

slit perforations. Around these perforations are channels calculated to permit the flow of the dye, from the hollow inner side of the spindle, and to reach every part of the first layers (next to the spindle) the same way as the outer layers are reached. After dyeing, the yarn on the spindles is dried with steam or dry air. It is claimed that these perforated metal spindles can be used for first winding of the yarn and that they save the time and expense of the customary second winding from quills or tubes at the time of dyeing.

Protest Shipment of First Bale to Germany.

Houston, Texas—Women's clubs of Houston organized during the late war met at the cotton exchange this week and protested against a proposition to give the first bale of this season's cotton to Germany. The bale of cotton, recently sold on the floor of the exchange to the highest bidder, is scheduled for shipment to Berlin, Germany, soon.

Rumanian Textile Trade Shows Large Development.

Paris—Since the armistice, the textile industry in Rumania has developed considerably. At present about 5,000 workers are occupied in 75 enterprises, with 45,000 spindles. Twenty thousand spindles, with 400 looms, are working wool imported from Bessarabia and the Dobrudja mostly. The cotton industry occupies about 25,000 spindles.

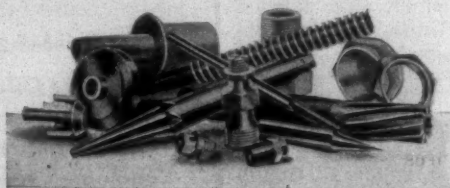
Standardized Textiles.

The Government is a large user of textiles. The textile industry is one of the largest and most important of our industries and one which concerns every man, woman and child in the country. If textiles were standardized, so that they could be bought and sold on adequate and intelligent specifications, and consumers as well as wholesale and retail dealers could know what they pay for, it would be of enormous benefit to all. Suppose the brand or name of every textile product was defined in such a way as to convey precise information, and the same name always meant the same quality. And suppose that dyes were tested and certified, and one could depend on the mark as to their permanence. Would it not be worth many millions of dollars every year to the public to have such information?—Edward B. Rosa, in The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

U. S. Wool Consumption in April, 23,561,000 Pounds.

Washington, June 5.—The Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture has announced the following figures on wool consumption during the month of April. The figures indicate the quantities of wool entering into manufacture.

Of a total of 37,636,000 pounds of grease wool consumed during April 17,751,000 pounds were used in this country, and 19,885,000 pounds went into foreign manufactures.



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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Dallas, Tex.—The Liberty Cotton Mills Company, of Dallas, which is planning to establish a string of cotton mills in Texas, has selected Cameron as the location for one of its plants.

Burlington, N. C.—The E. M. Holt Plaid Mills Company has let a contract for an additional building to their dye department which will double the present capacity. The company will also erect 20 new houses for employees.

Birmingham, Ala.—Installation of machinery at the new branch plant here of the Herndon Knitting Company is about completed and the company expects to start production of hosiery for women and children in the near future.

Lenoir, N. C.—The Secretary of State has granted a certificate of dissolution to the Lenoir Hosiery Mills, Inc., of this place. This mill was equipped with 56 knitting machines for making men's and ladies' hose. F. P. Moore was president and treasurer.

Winnsboro, S. C.—The work of installing the machinery in the new mill at the Winnsboro Mills, of Winnsboro, is rapidly going forward, and operations are expected to be started by July 1. However, the mills are uncertain at this time whether business will warrant them in starting operation in the large new mill. The Winnsboro Mills are selling their product, tire fabrics, entirely to the United States Rubber Company, it is stated.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Gen. L. D. Tyson on his return to Knoxville from Philadelphia from the 25th annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the cotton conference in New York, announced that the Knoxville Cotton Mills, which have been closed for several weeks on account of depression in the textile manufacturing business, would begin operations this week. He said the mill will resume operations solely for the benefit of its employees. While in the East, General Tyson procured several orders of limited size which will keep the mill in operation for several weeks, it is stated. The mill employs about 300 persons and its capacity is about 50,000 pounds of cotton per week. A schedule of about 40 hours per week is planned.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Application for a charter for the Volunteer Knitting Mills has been filed at the office of the county court clerk. The new company has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing boys' knit underwear and will engage in business very shortly. The capitalization of the company is placed at \$20,000. Among those interested in the new enterprise are Mayor A. W. Chambliss, E. B. Thomasson, E. M. Thomasson, Frank

E. S. DRAPER

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transmission in your plant and pleased workers
at the machines.

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Spurlock and others. The company has secured a lease on the plant of the Lookout Knitting Mills, which is reported to have gone out of business. The plant is located at 33 William street and had a capitalization of \$100,000. E. B. Thomasson was president and E. M. Thomasson secretary and treasurer of the Lookout Company.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Reorganization of the Dixie Mercerizing Company was effected at the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors held Wednesday. J. T. Leipton was elected president, succeeding J. H. Wilson. Other officers elected were: J. H. Wilson, first vice-president; T. H. McKinney, second vice-president and general manager; G. H. Ellis, secretary; Carter Leipton, treasurer, and J. E. Evans, Jr., superintendent. It was decided to reduce the board of directors from 17 to 9. Some months ago J. T. Leipton and Carter Leipton purchased a controlling interest in the company, and this was the first meeting since the change in ownership.

Open Office in Greenville.

William Sellers & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, manufacturers of power transmission equipment, have established a Southern office of the power transmission department, at Greenville, S. C., for the purpose of giving proper care to their growing business in that territory. This office will be in charge of A. G. New, as Southern sales agent. Mr. New has a wide acquaintance throughout the South, through his experience for the past twenty-five years as superintendent of erection in that section for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

40 Per Cent Jump in Power Rates
of South Carolina Mills.

Spartanburg, S. C.—At a hearing held before Federal District Judge H. H. Watkins for the Western District of South Carolina, the local power company, known as the South Carolina Light, Power and Railways Company, was granted permission through its receiver, George B. Tripp, to increase the power rate for some 27 cotton mills and manufacturing plants in this section 40.2 per cent, effective as of June 1. The only mills that appeared in opposition to the motion were those of Pacolet, Clifton, Inman, Beaumont and Gaffney. Joseph E. Sirrene, who had been appointed by the court to investigate the affairs of the company, stated that the people of Spartanburg could not expect the South Carolina Light, Power & Railways Company to continue its operations unless a living rate was granted its several departments.

Judge Watkins decided the motion from the bench and later signed an order granting the increased rates.

Artificial Silk Firm Expanding.

Richmond, Va., advices say that the Viscose Company has completed plans for the enlargement of its plant at Roanoke to double its present capacity. It is expected that this work will be completed by the end of the year. Production in the new plant at Lewistown, Pa., will begin about July 1. The present plant at Roanoke and that at Marcus Hook, Pa., are running full time, which represents a rate of 15,000,000 pounds per year. The new plant at Lewistown and the enlargement at Roanoke each will add 5,000,000 pounds per year to this potential capacity, making the total 25,000,000 pounds.

Estimate 80 Per Cent Egyptian Cotton Lost.

Cairo, Egypt—Tremendous rains have fallen in the province of Dakaliyeh, in the Nile delta region north of here, and a dispatch from Mansurah, capital of the province, says that 30,000 acres of cotton and wheat have been devastated. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the cotton yield of the province has been lost.

Garrou Mills No. 2 Has Been Moved.

Morganton, N. C.—Garrou Mill No. 2, better known probably as Vaudois Mill, has been combined with Garrou Mill No. 1, the machinery and fixtures moved last week to the building of the latter.

E. D. Alexander is secretary and treasurer of the mills, which position he has filled since the establishment several years ago of Mill No. 1, at which time Vaudois Mill was purchased by the same company and run as Mill No. 2.

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25 Miller Street

Standard Fibre Co. Somerville, Mass.

Shelby Mills Complete New Addition.

The Shelby Mill, ever progressive, has recently completed a handsome new brick building, as an addition to their already handsome plant. It consists of two stories and a basement, the dimensions being 50 feet wide, 71 feet long, and the second story is used for the "picker room."

Within recent years the Shelby Mill has made many improvements, which place it among the most progressive in the State.

After the northern extension of the mill, erected over two years ago and almost doubling the plant, one of the handsomest mill office buildings in North Carolina was next completed. These have been previously written of by the Highlander.

Another item of progress recorded now for the first time in any newspaper, was the construction of a basement in the Shelby Mill, 160x25 feet, which is now the twister room, with 3,000 twister spindles.

The Shelby is the largest weave mill in the county, having 400 looms. It is also equally as large as a spinning mill, employing 20,832 spindles.

This great mill has been built up largely out of its earnings, as the capital stock is but \$150,000.

Some mills of this size have nearly a million dollars capitalization.

The fine financial acumen of its president, Mr. Charles C. Blanton, the famous banker, is here seen.

The active management of the Shelby Mills is vested in Joseph C. Smith, as secretary-treasurer, and R. T. LeGrand, general superintendent, both of whom are mill men "to the manner born," as shown by the wonderful showing they have made.

The Shelby Mill has run full time since January 1st. Its employees are happy, contented and prosperous.—The Highlander, Shelby, N. C.

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Successors to
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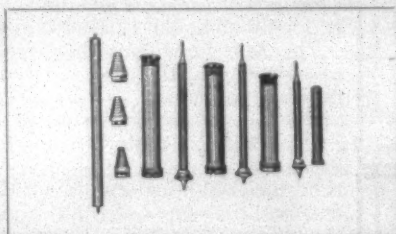
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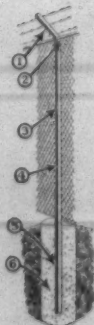
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The rugged and extreme strength of design embodied in the structure of Affco Non-climbable Fence is a paid up insurance policy against all intruders.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"How to Manage Help to Get the Best Results."

(By J. W. D. Bolin, Second Hand in Weave Room, Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C., at the April Overseers' Meeting.)

The subject assigned to me, as you know, is one of great importance. In fact, a man's success in the mill business depends largely upon his ability as a manager of help. He may be a practical man, he may be an expert as far as handling machinery is concerned, but if he does not know the art of managing help then, Mr. Overseer, it is "goodnight!" So, realizing the importance of this subject, I realize that I shall not be able to handle it as it should be handled, but nevertheless I appreciate the opportunity and will endeavor to do my best, and I hope that you may get some good out of the remarks that I shall make this evening.

To manage help successfully and be able to produce the best results an overseer must have his help organized. To perfect a good organization, the overseer must be a man of good, sound judgment, reasonable and human. He should be an honest man (and so much the better if he is a Christian!) He should know every operative personally; he should know about their home surroundings whether or not they are satisfactory; he should know about their troubles, and he should sympathize with them in their sorrows. He should always be cheerful, always with a smile, a "good morning," a "how do you do" for every one with whom he comes in contact. He should realize that his employees are human, just the same as he, that they must have their likes and dislikes just as he. In short, an overseer should remember that at one time he was at the bottom or on an ordinary job, just as some of his help are now. He should be himself. In other words, be one of the boys in everything that is right. He should "roll up his sleeves," as it were, and take a hand and say, "Come on, boys, and let's be going. Don't work for me, but work with me."

The overseer should meet with his employees in the churches and Sunday schools, in their social games and plays. He should let his help know that he is interested in their welfare and when they see this they will be interested in his welfare, in this way the overseer and his help will become one large body, each

co-operating with the other for his own and the company's interests.

A successful overseer should do everything possible to make the work run good and be quick to adjust any complaint that is made. He should be quick to see, quick to think, quick to act, but slow to talk about much of his business. He should know every job from sweeping up to the last process of manufacturing in his department. He should be a student of human nature, that is, he should study his help, for I am sure that you as overseers will agree with me that you cannot manage any two hands alike and produce the same results.

A good overseer must have discipline and system about his work, for ninety per cent of the cotton mill help, or any other type of workers, know when the foreman knows his business and is "on to his job." If they find that he means business, that he will have things done right, that he is going to treat them right and yet have things done his way, they will give him little trouble. On the other hand if he is not sincere and firm in his actions he will have a hard time. Consequently, quality and quantity will suffer, for a dissatisfied operative is like a "fox in a chicken coop." The right kind of manager can overcome a great deal of this.

If we have any rules to pass around (and they are necessary) don't merely tack them up on a post or frame them, but let the overseers tell them personally to his help and explain to them why it is necessary to have these rules. Then he should stand by these rules and live up to them himself and see that they are carried out regardless of the outcome. He should stand for justice and a square deal to his company by his help and the same to his help by the company.

Give everybody the benefit of the doubt and make every one feel that he has ability and that, of course, with such ability as his, things are going to respond.

Employers and employees must co-operate, must push and pull the same way.

Mexican Import Duty Raised on Cotton Goods.

Washington—The Mexican import duties on all kinds of cotton manufactures has been increased by a decree effective on June 2, 1924, according to a cablegram from Consul

Cornelius Ferris, Mexico City, made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. These increases range from 2 to 25 centavos per kilo.

A few of the notable increases being as follows: Sacks, 18 centavos; cotton cloth with metal threads, 25 centavos; cotton cloth not specified with or without a mixture of imitation metal, 25 centavos; unbleached, white or colored twills, drills, denims and manta cloth, 8 centavos, and underclothing, 50 centavos to 1 peso.

Metz Heads Trade Body.

The National Co-operating Committee, which is the Northern branch of the Southern Commercial Congress, has established a permanent office at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Northern branch, which is composed of more than 100 members, representing business men of the Eastern Northern States, has outlined an ambitious program. The committee was organized in 1917 under the chairmanship of Oscar S. Strauss, who has now been succeeded by Herman A. Metz. Mr. Strauss continues an honorary chairman of the committee. Mr. Metz will be assisted by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director general of the congress.

The next meeting of the committee will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria the evening of June 1st. A banquet will be served, and the guests of honor who will deliver addresses will include Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director, War Finance Committee; C. H. Huston, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Hoke Smith, former Secretary of Interior; D. U. Fletcher, and Federico A. Pezet, Ambassador to the United States from Peru.

Director General Owens has outlined the activities already undertaken by the co-operating committee as follows:

Consular representing in new markets, establishment of new trade routes, entrance into trade areas heretofore neglected, school of Pan-American and Foreign Commerce,

distribution of war materials and equipment to the States for highway construction, national program of reclamation, immediate functioning of the Farm Loan Act, with a system of short-time credits, financing foreign trade by extension of adequate credits to European and Latin-American countries, and others.

The Clothing Bureau.

"During the war a bureau of clothing facts was opened in a little portable cottage on Boston Common. It was organized and directed by Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, textile specialist under the war emergency bill and maintained by the Women's City Club of Boston. Demonstrations and exhibits were held regularly; textile fabrics tested for quality, and experts were present to answer questions on all phases of clothing, including the manufacture, care, and renovation, as well as the cost of repair and the making. The Clothing Information Bureau in Boston, the only bureau of its kind, has proved itself. It is no longer a visionary project, but it is an established asset to the community, and gives a service that communities in other sections of the country cannot afford to overlook." —Jenoise Brown Short, in The Pictorial Review.

God made the human body, and it is by far the most exquisite and wonderful organization which has come to us from the divine hand.

NEW CENTURY SHINGLES

ALWAYS for 21 years the BEST Now BETTER than ever BECAUSE They are now made of **Keystone Copper Steel**

GALVANIZED or PAINTED
Write now for Booklet No. 40 and Price List and find out about this long life Metal before buying.
CHATTANOOGA ROOFING & FOUNDRY CO.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

The Perfect White Finish

Thousands of executives call Dixielite the Perfect White Finish for walls and ceilings of mills, factories and warehouses. It has greater reflective powers than any other mill White made. It stays white—time cannot turn it yellow, nor make it chip, crack or peel. It's washable. Write for Booklet "Keeping in the Spotlight," No. 55.



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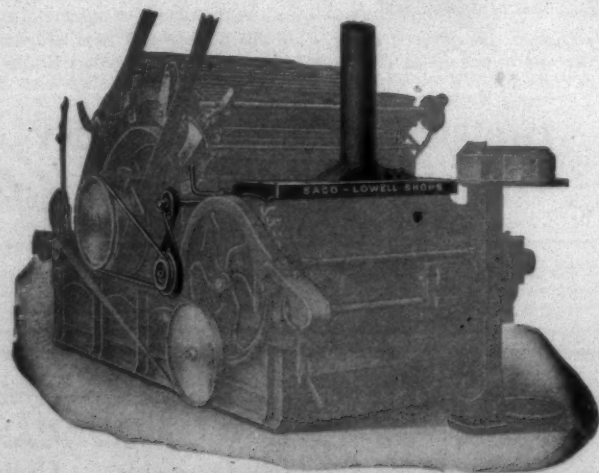
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with a double rolled top.

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The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway.

Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired. Ten and twelve inch diameters.

And when you write your order for fibre trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century.

Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY

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Resident Manager

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Delaware.

Factories at Wilmington
and Newark, Del.

LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES



Today's Labor Problems.

(continued from page 13)

costs is to see if it is not possible to increase the individual output. By that plan you need not decrease the wages of the individual, perhaps, but you do reduce the unit cost for labor. In our case the net reduction was something like 60 per cent, against which there was some offset in increased investment, increased inspection, and increased supervision.

The great danger in introducing a plan of this sort is insufficient preparation. If a man cannot earn enough under the plan to make it worth his while to try, if there are delays beyond his control, if he is not given every possible production assistance, then the plan is more likely to be an irritant than a satisfactory solution.

Our experience with the piece rates has seemed conclusive to us. I mention it with particular emphasis because in this time of falling prices, when lower wages seem to be inevitable, labor will naturally not forgive employers easily, if they reduce wages before they come to labor with clean hands.

In 1918, when the strike on the job was almost a universal complaint among employers, our rate of production per man was up to that of 1916. In 1919 it was a little higher. It fell off slightly in 1920, due to the fact that there was a huge demand, and we had to dilute our seasoned labor force with new men.

I have suggested and I heartily believe that the people who expect

to develop some panacea or other that will result in universal peace in industry are fools. A fight is not a bad thing. Let us have more workmen who will fight their own battles; they will probably become better workmen at about the same rate of speed as they become better fighters. But let them fight clean. Let them keep to the rules and obey the law. And let employers do their full share.

Before industry gets completely back to fighting trim, some manufacturers will renew their intimacy with red figures after several pleasant years of relief. That may prove slightly embarrassing, but not necessarily very harmful, if it means that we get our houses once more set in good order by a frank facing of our important problems.

The ending of the sellers' market for labor did not automatically settle all labor questions by any means. Most of them are still with us.

Wanted: A Technical Association of the American Textile Industry.

The benefits to be derived from a technical association of the textile industry are obvious. It would make possible the freer interchange of ideas and could provide for the dissemination of knowledge useful to all. It might reasonably be expected to develop better acquaintanceship and morale among technical men, to stimulate the spirit of research, and to emphasize right educational methods in the industry—all of which are results worth going after.—American Dyestuff Reporter.

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85-105 Doremus Ave., NEWARK, N. J.

Manufacturers of

Dyestuffs, Chemicals and Oils

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.



**Standard
Size of the South**

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

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Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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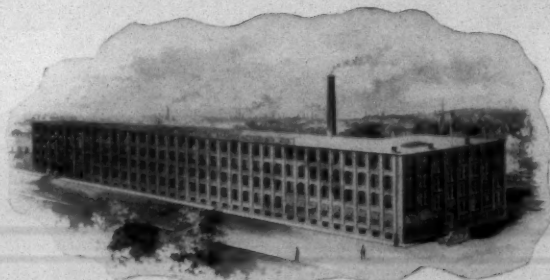
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Vat Colors and Indigo

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One-Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
Charlotte San Francisco



Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

44 AND 46 VINE STREET

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Manufacturers of

CARD CLOTHING

Cylinder Fillets

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Emery Fillets

Napper Clothing

Hand Cards

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All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines

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all accessory

supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

Please transmit orders directly to
Southern Offices.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

E. M. TERRYBERRY, Sou. Agent

1126 Healey Building Phone Ivy 2571
ATLANTA, GA.

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....192

Name of Mill.....

Town

..... Superintendent

..... Assistant Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Second Hand Carding

..... Spinner

..... Second Hand Spinning

..... Slasher

..... Warper

..... Weaver

..... Second Hand Weaving

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Cloth Room

..... Shipping Clerk

..... Dyer

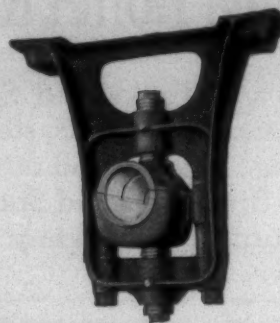
..... Outside Foreman

..... Master Mechanic

..... Cotton Grader

Recent changes.....

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY



THE OLD RELIABLE BALL AND SOCKET DROP HANGER

Cotton Mill People generally have chosen this hanger as standard equipment for all departments of their mills. There being no side screws to collect lint, and its Ball and Socket feature make it ideal for every class of service.

THE WOOD LINE

of transmission machinery covers every possible condition or need of the user of power.

T. B. WOOD'S SONS CO. Chambersburg, Pa.
Milton G. Smith, Sou. Sales Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Automatic Regulation is the Solution

Manual control of temperature never was satisfactory and dependable. Reliance on a man's memory or judgment surely results in a mistake, sooner or later.

Automatic Heat Control is economical and always accurate. It insures better results at lower costs wherever temperature—liquid or air—must be maintained at a certain point.

Ask us about any process where you think automatic heat control would be an advantage. We will give you an honest answer to any problem of heat control you may have.

The Powers Regulator Company

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

984 Architects Bldg., New York

595 Bonton Wharf Bldg., Boston

2759 Greenview Ave., Chicago

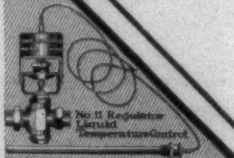
The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Southern Representatives:

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Guy L. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.

(1281-C)



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Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.

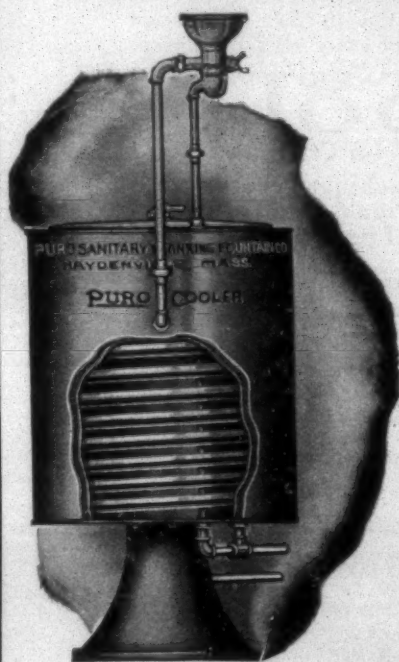
Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.
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Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

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NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
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**Puro Sanitary Drinking
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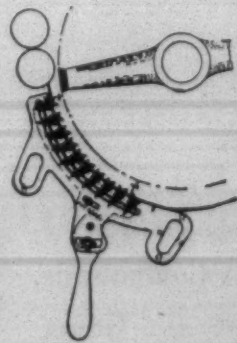
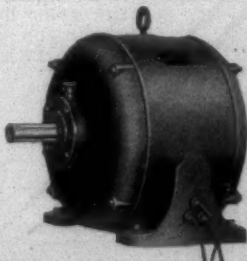
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Fully enclosed, solid housing and
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ball bearings.

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meet the particular requirements for any
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Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we
cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt
our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will en-
able you to manufacture stronger and cleaner
yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.
Send for large list that have already adopted
them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By

R. S. Dickson & Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For week ending June 14, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	71	81
Allen Mills	45	55
American Spinning Co.	—	300
American Yarn & Proc. Co.	110	125
Anderson Cotton Mills	67	69
Arlington Cotton Mills	—	275
Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	—	230
Archie Cotton Mills	—	115
Arrow Mills	125	140
Augusta Factory	40	51
Belton Cotton Mills	—	98
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	220	235
Bibb Mfg. Co.	98	102
Broad River Mills	140	170
Brown Mills	—	74
Brown Mfg. Co.	275	—
Clara Mfg. Co.	100	120
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	170	—
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	6	10 1/2
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	—	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	—	235
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Cannon Mfg. Co.	185	—
Clover Mills	—	111
Cash Mills	—	25
Climax Spinning Co.	110	120
Crescent Spinning Co.	71	76
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	—	201
Consolidated Textile	18	20
Converse, D. E. Co.	—	85
Dacotah Cotton Mills	425	455
Dixon Mills	101	115
Drayton Mills	60	—
Dresden Cotton Mills	215	230
Duncan Mills	89	92
Duncan Mills, pfd.	—	84
Durham Hosiery, pfd.	85	92
Durham Hosiery "B"	23	32
Eastern Mfg. Co.	85	95
Eastside Mfg. Co.	35	55
Eagle & Phenix (Ga.)	125	180
Efrid Mfg. Co.	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	125
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	300	306
Erwin Cot. Mills Co., pfd.	102	103
Flint Mfg. Co.	175	225
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	67	71
Gibson Mfg. Co.	175	—
Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	64	66
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	70
Gray Mfg. Co.	—	375
Glenwood Cotton Mills	—	132
Gluck Mills	90	93
Greenwood Cotton Mills	185	—
Grendel Mills	130	135
Hamrick Mills	161	161
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	12	13 1/2
Hanes, P. H. Knit'g Co., pfd.	97	100
Hillside Cotton Mills, Ga.	250	—
Imperial Yarn Mill, N. C.	—	160
Inman Mills	73	82
Jennings Cotton Mill	215	251
Judson Mills	245	270
Judson Mills, pfd.	84	94
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	145	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills	225	275
Limestone Mills	—	151
Lola Mfg. Co.	115	126
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	105	120
Laurens Cotton Mills	95	100
Marble Mfg. Co.	125	150
Marlboro Cotton Mills	53	56
Mills Mill	—	300
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	103	110
Molloy Mfg. Co.	—	200
Mycor Mill	75	77
Myrtle Mills	110	136
National Yarn Mill	125	141
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	180
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	190	—
Norcott Mills Co.	250	—
Orr Cotton Mills	99	101
Orr Cotton Mills	—	250
Parham Mill	—	145
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	133
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	94	94
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	—	108
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	122	135
Panola Cotton Mills	—	200
Poe, F. W., Mfg. Co.	92	103
Poinsett Mills	—	110
Panjo Mfg. Co.	100	—
Box Spinning Co.	—	125
Box Spinning Co., pfd.	92	—
Ridge Mills	70	81
Riverside Mills (Par \$12.50)	7 1/2	8 1/2
Riverside and Dan River	270	310
Rowan Cotton Mills Co.	74	81
Rockyface Spinning Co.	—	75
Phyfe-Houser Mfg. Co.	75	—
Saxon Mills	100	100
Sandwich Cotton Mills Co.	100	110
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	47	55
Spargan Mills	119	115
Sterling Spinning Co.	71	76
Superior Yarn Mills	95	95
Toxaway Mills (Par \$25)	24	26
Union-Buffalo Mills	—	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	71	73
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	31
Victor-Monaghan Co.	74	75

Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	98	100
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	75	85
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	160
Watts Mills	—	112
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	86
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	72	80
Wiscasset Mills Co.	215	—
Williamston Mills	200	250
Woodside Cotton Mills	113	115
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	70	71
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	275

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other

Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS

For week ending June 13, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	105
American Spinning Co.	—	300
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	64	70
Aragon Mills	—	250
Archie Cotton Mills	—	115
Arcadia Mills	200	—
Arkwright Mills	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.	500	—
Banna Mills	—	100
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	225	—
Belton Cotton Mills	—	115
Brown Mills	—	72
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Chesnee Mills	—	275
Chiquola Mills, com.	125	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	71	73
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	110
Clinton Cotton Mills	200	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	165	175
Cowpens Mills	—	80
D. E. Converse Co.	—	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	165	240
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	155
Drayton Mills	60	72
Duncan Mills, com.	—	95
Duncan Mills, pfd.	76	86
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	300	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	100	200
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	—	72
Glenwood Mills	100	125
Gluck Mills	86	90
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	150	200
Greenwood Cotton Mills	200	—
Grendel Mills	100	175
Hamrick Mills	—	160
Hartsville Cotton Mills	305	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	350
Hermitage Mills	100	—
Inman Mills	73	85
Inman Mills, pfd.	81	90
International Mills, com. (par \$50)	38	—
Internat. Mills, com. (par \$50)	40	43
Jackson Mills	—	325
Judson Mills	225	275
Judson Mills, pfd.	84	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	90	100
Lancaster Cotton Mills	235	—
Laurens Cotton Mills	80	85
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	160
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	151
Marlboro Mills	51	55
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.	147	—
Mills Mfg. Co.	175	50
Molloy Mfg. Co.	—	200
Monarch Mills	108	—
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	90
Ninety Six Mills	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills	—	90
Oconee Mills, com.	200	—
Orr Cotton Mills	96	101
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	125	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	94	—
Panola Mills	—	200
Parham Mills	—	90
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	111
Pickens Cotton Mills	—	170
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	125	140
Poe, F. W., Mfg. Co.	—	115
Poinsett Mills	—	95
Riverside Mills, com. (Par \$12.50)	6	8
Saxon Mills	—	100
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	55
Spargan Mills	110	120
Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25)	23	26
Tucapau Mills	—	230
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	23	30
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	73	77
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	32
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	74	76
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	99	101
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	200
Watts Mills, com.	—	110
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	80
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.	—	85
Whitney Mfg. Co.	—	200
Williamston Mills	200	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	300
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	—	120
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	71
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	85	100

Knit Goods

Philadelphia — Manufacturers of bathing suits are reported to be doing a lively business, orders during the past few days having been received in considerable quantities. Owing to the fact that production was curtailed, many bathing suit manufacturers are obliged to delay deliveries.

The outstanding feature in the knit goods situation last week was the increased demand for white silk hose for summer wear. Medium priced hosiery is reported to be most popular among buyers who visited the New York market.

The active buying of white hose, both in the better grades of silk and of cotton, indicates that merchants are beginning to anticipate their needs for summer months. Heretofore sales have been limited to grays, tans, and blacks, with little noticeable effort on the part of retailers to stock up with white hose for the season.

Jobbers report a heavy demand for children's fancy top hose, particularly in full mercerized. Little talk of price is heard as retailers seem to be more concerned in getting immediate delivery of the goods than to delay delivery by combing the market for lower prices.

Heavy ribbed wool hose are in good demand, also women's numbers in the wool and silk mixture. Buying continues fairly active in wool hosiery, and despite the fact that few large orders are being placed, selling agents are optimistic and say that the aggregate amount of business done speaks well for the popularity of wool for the coming winter months.

Contrary to the general belief expressed in the trade that cotton hose, both women's and men's, cannot be moved, two selling agents are able to report a tremendous sale of the humble cotton hose, which, as far as some mills are concerned, has been a dead issue for many months. Jobbers who are buying for fall are placing substantial orders on medium priced cotton numbers, one selling agent said.

Jobbers say that the hosiery industry is the only one of the knit goods trades that is back on a normal basis today.

German Hosiery Imports Increase.

Importers and jobbers who have placed an initial order for full-fashioned hosiery with German manufacturing concerns are high in their praise for the quality of the merchandise, it is said. One large jobbing concern has made several purchases abroad and finds its trade very receptive. Most of the buying has been on women's full-fashionedisle hosiery.

Use of Light Garments Spreading.

Jobbers say that every day it becomes more apparent that the public is favoring lighter weight underwear. The sale of the athletic style of union suit is said to be on the increase. Today, said one jobber, we are not only selling more men's athletic type of underwear, but the sale this year of a similar type for women is very large.

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Cotton Goods

New York—Demand for cotton goods has been some lighter during the past week but prices have held steady and new business has been refused by mills at lower prices. It seems, however, that something more than prices are necessary to stimulate buying. Sales of June and July 39-inch 68x72s goods in small quantities were made at 8½c and 8c was accepted for the later month. For 38½-inch 64x60s 6½c is asked in some quarters, but they are available elsewhere at 6½c. Moderate sales of 4-yard 80 squares were reported for June and July delivery at 10¼c. Some small business was reported in sateens at slightly lower prices.

Very little business on sheetings for converting was reported. It is still the fact that jobbers are buying in small quantities for June and July shipment, and in a few cases where certain brands are handled later deliveries are being taken. Prices are lower than mills will accept freely and some export business offered at slightly lower prices was declined during the day.

Organdies continue to bring from 10¼c to 10½c for spot delivery, but they are hard to find in first hands. Goods a month away from a finishing plant are not wanted, but anything in a finishing warehouse, offered, bring a premium.

Fine fancy cloths that have been ordered best thus far for spring use are in the zephyr or issue class. There are reports of some business having been placed on very fine combed yarns goods with one or two mills by converters who are going into high class printing. The call for the staple closely woven cloths such as poplins is still very small. Spot lots or pongees can be sold at a price, but other fine goods are very slow.

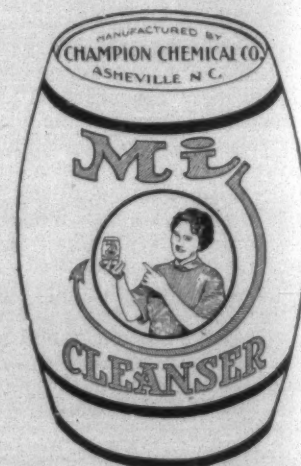
Figures of finishing production for May showed that job printers and dyers of fast black goods are less than 60 per cent engaged while bleachers and piece dyers are up to nearly 80 per cent. The large corporations printers are very busy and bleachers of sheets, pillow tubings, etc., are very busy. Curtailment of operations in duck mills, fine cloth mills, and mills engaged on converting specialties, continues large, and in many instances up to 40 per cent capacity. There is still a moderate gain reported in the demand for cotton goods for export.

Quotations current in first hands markets are: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 4½ cents; 60x60s, 4½ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 7¼ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 9½ cents; denims, 220s, 17 cents; tickings, 8 ounces, 17 cents; staple ginghams, 12; prints, 11 cents; dress ginghams, 15 cents and 17 cents.

It took ten years after the Civil War before economic equilibrium was restored.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—The amount of business done in the yarn markets is somewhat smaller than two weeks ago, yet yarn spinners are firm and will not consider any reduction in prices. Since 2-20s warps advanced to 24c and 2-30s to 28c and above they have been held to those figures so far as yarn to be spun is concerned. Even spot yarns are close to this basis. There is said to be more users of yarns interested in the market, but none of them are buying enough to make any activity.

Southern combed yarns have been advanced in price in the past few days and mills have work enough in sight to keep them well employed. Some of the mills engaged on tire yarns have found business slackening in consequence of financial conditions that have developed in some lines of tire production. The improvement seen in auto supply yarns a short time ago has not been maintained this week.

It has been reported lately that the expectation of local yarn men that Southern spinners would somewhat modify their stand on prices has not yet been realized. This is true as to the majority of the carded yarn spinners, but there is the same irregularity among spinners' quotations as there is in actual sale prices of yarns from local stocks. On 20s single carded skeins and warps, for example, spinners are asking 25 cents and accepting 23, while occasional sales of spot yarns are reported at as high as 24 cents. On 20s/2 carded skeins, 23 cents has been the prevailing quotation here for several weeks, but spinners are offering both skeins and tubes at 22½ cents in this market, and both spinners and local dealers have lately been inclined to shade their previous quotations on 20s/2 warps.

Manufacturers in some cases are busy, while others are working part time or not running. Tendency if anything seems to be toward a slight increase in amount of machinery operated.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.
 6s to 10s 22 @23 2-ply 26s 27½ @28
 12s to 14s 24 @24½ 2-ply 30s 30 @31
 1-ply 16s 25 @25½ 2-ply 40s 40 @44
 2-ply 20s 26 @26½ 2-ply 50s 57 @59
 2-ply 24s 27½ @28

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.
 6s to 10s 23 @-- 36s 38 @--
 10s to 12s 23½ @-- 40s 40 @44
 14s 23½ @24 50s 55 @57
 16s 25 @-- 60s 62 @67
 20s 26 @-- Upholstery
 24s 26½ @27 Yarns--
 26s 27½ @28 5s, 4 & 5-ply 17 @--
 30s 30 @31

Duck Yarns.
 3, 4 & 5-ply skeins 3, 4 & 5-ply skeins--
 8s 22½ @23 16s 25 @--
 10s 23½ @24 20s 26½ @--

Southern Single Chain Warps.
 6s to 12s 22 @23 24s 27 @27½
 14s 23½ @24 26s 28 @28½
 16s 24 @24½ 30s 30 @--
 20s 25½ @24 40s 40 @--
 22s 26½ @24

Southern Single Skeins.
 6s to 8s 20 @-- 20s 25½ @--
 10s 22 @-- 22s 26 @--
 12s 23½ @24 24s 26½ @27
 14s 24 @24½ 26s 27½ @28
 16s 24½ @24 30s 30 @--

Southern Frame Cones.
 8s 23½ @24 24s 26 @27
 10s 24 @24½ 26s 27 @28
 12s 24½ @25 28s 28 @29
 14s 25 @25½ 30s 29 @29
 16s 25 @26 30s extra 30 32
 18s 26 @-- 40s 37 @40

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.
 2-ply 30s 54 @55 2-ply 60s 77 @82
 2-ply 36s 57 @59 2-ply 70s 87 @--
 2-ply 40s 62 @65 2-ply 80s 97 @--
 2-ply 50s 67 @69½

Combed Peeler Cones.
 10s 37 @-- 28s 46 @--
 12s 38 @-- 30s 50 @--
 14s 39 @-- 32s 52 @--
 16s 40 @-- 36s 56 @--
 18s 41 @-- 38s 56 @--
 20s 42 @-- 40s 60 @--
 22s 43 @-- 50s 74 @--
 24s 43 @-- 60s 84 @--
 26s 45 @--

Poland Getting Most of Cotton From Germany.

Writing from Warsaw, under date of April 28, the correspondent there of the American-Polish Chamber of Commerce, states that Polish spinners are securing most of their cotton from Bremen, where the Germans are selling American staples on the basis of 25 per cent cash and the rest payable on arrival in Lodz. The largest spinners would prefer to buy spot in Danzig, he states, than to continue the present arrangement, and are disposed to take American cotton at any competitive price with that sold in Bremen.

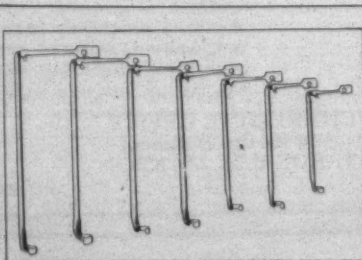
Yarns, rather than raw cotton, he states, is demanded by most mills, as in this way they can turn over their capital in much shorter time.

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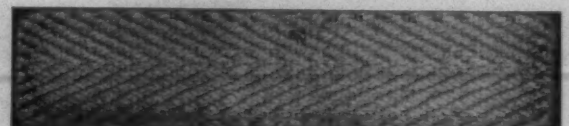
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Wanted—Expert operator and fixer for Barber-Colman tying-in machine. Write or wire Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

Loom Fixers Wanted.

Want at once two good Crompton & Knowles loom fixers on Jacquard work. One for day and other for night work. Address E. N. McG., Box A, Landrum, S. C.

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Wanted—Position as manager yarn mill by a man with long experience, thoroughly understand the manufacturing and selling and buying, have 26 years' experience in the mill business, age 39 years, married. Can furnish best of reference as to ability, honesty and character. Address Ability, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Twisters for Sale.

Four Fales & Jenks Twisters, 180 spindles each, 3-in. gauge, 2-in. ring, in good condition. Will sell cheap or exchange for cards. Address Ozark Cotton Mill Co., Okark, Ala.

Wanted—Second hand Pneumatic jack hammer. Size drill steel 3/4" or 1". Must be in good condition. Box 459, Gastonia, N. C.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.

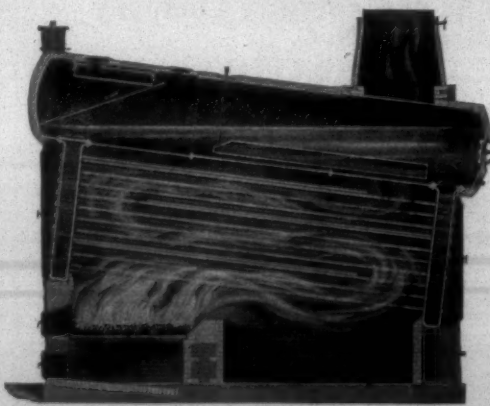
Young man wanted for Tenn. Mill. S. & B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

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WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill or overseer spinning in large mill. No less than \$24.00 per week and house rent free considered. Address No. 3085.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill on either plain or fancy work, have had experience with both positions and can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3086.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn mill. Long experience and considered one of best carders in south. Best of reference. Address No. 3087.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3088.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3089.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill. 13 years as overseer. Address No. 3090.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, chambrays, coverts, plaids, etc. Can handle any size job. Best of reference. Would consider second hand job in large mill. Address No. 3091.

WANT position as electrician in cotton mill. Have had nine years experience in machine shop, installing motors, caring for switchboards, lights, etc. Can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 3092.

WANT position as overseer in carding, spinning or any other position in mill. Experienced in all branches of cotton manufacturing. Can report at once as mill where employed for several years has closed down indefinitely. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3093.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Practical mill man with long experience who can get results. Best of reference. Address No. 3094.

WANT position as master mechanic. Twenty years experience in machine shop and engine room. Ten years as master mechanic. Understand boilers, steam and turbine engines, electric drive and have successfully handled some large plants. Reason for change is lack of schools, churches and conveniences at present location. Best of reference. Address No. 3095.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3096.

WANT position as overseer of weaving anywhere in South. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3097.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weave mill. Long practical experience and also graduate of Clemson College. Would accept position as salesman on good line. Address No. 3098.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room. Twenty years experience in mill. Ten as superintendent. Good reference. Address No. 3099.

WANT position as master mechanic. Number of years experience in steam plant and machine shop. Now employed as master mechanic. Good reference. Address No. 3100.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 3101.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 3102.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as overseer carding and spinning and formerly superintendent of 7,000-spindle mill. Thirty-five years of age. Reference. Address No. 3103.

WANT position as salesman of mill supplies or sizing compounds. Experienced mill man. Address No. 3104.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish excellent reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3106.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 3107.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 3108.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Long experience and best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3109.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or spinning or assistant superintendent. Thirty-three years old, strictly sober and reliable and have a thorough practical experience of mill business and also graduate of I. C. S. Address No. 3110.

WANT position as second hand or fixer on E or K model looms with lock battery. Experienced and reliable. Address No. 3111.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of large mill. Have had experience which will enable me to qualify for big work. Anxious to get opportunity and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3112.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, preferably in Carolinas but will go anywhere. Now employed but have good reasons for changing; 33 years old, married man with family and can furnish reference. Address No. 3114.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 3115.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Experienced and can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3116.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as overseer. Will go anywhere in South and understand the manufacture of sheetings, drills, denims, osenaburgs, checks and stripes on all makes of looms. Address No. 3117.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3118.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 3119.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3121.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Practical man of long and successful experience. Address No. 3123.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of about 10,000 spindles, preferably on warp yarn. Long and successful experience in mill. Address No. 3120.

WANT position as superintendent or agent for yarn or weaving mill, either plain or fancy. Prefer weaving mill. Best of reference. Address No. 3124.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on drills and plain work. Best reference from former employers. Can report at once. Recently overseer at night, which has been discontinued. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning, or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3126.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on denims and heavy cloths. Best of reference. Address No. 3127.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Forty years of age, 20 years as mechanic. Thoroughly understand engines, pumps, shop work and welding. No bad habits. Have some mill help in family. Address No. 3128.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have varied experience and can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3129.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or winding. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of reference. Thirty-three years old and can go anywhere on short notice. Address No. 3130.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 3131.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. Address No. 3132.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or large yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Prefer small town. Now superintendent of large yarn mill and giving perfect satisfaction but for good reasons would like to make change. A live wire and well fitted for manager or superintendent. Can furnish A-1 reference from leading manufacturers of South. Address No. 3133.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3134.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either on large job. Twenty-six years in mill, 14 years as overseer, married, have family, experienced on all numbers and can go anywhere. Address No. 3135.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in good mill. Experienced and can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3136.

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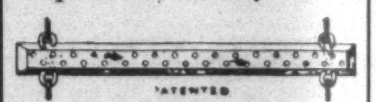
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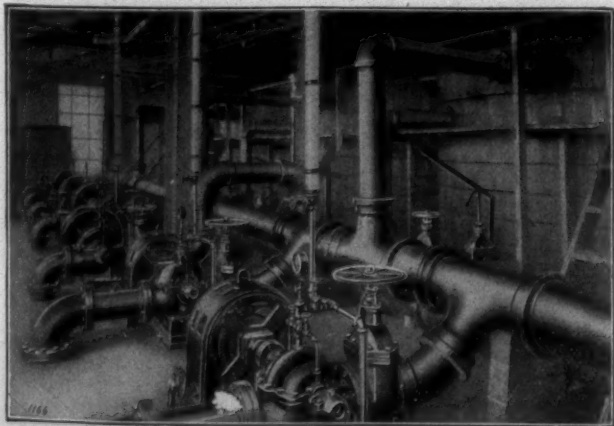
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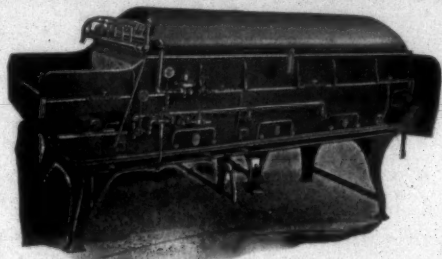
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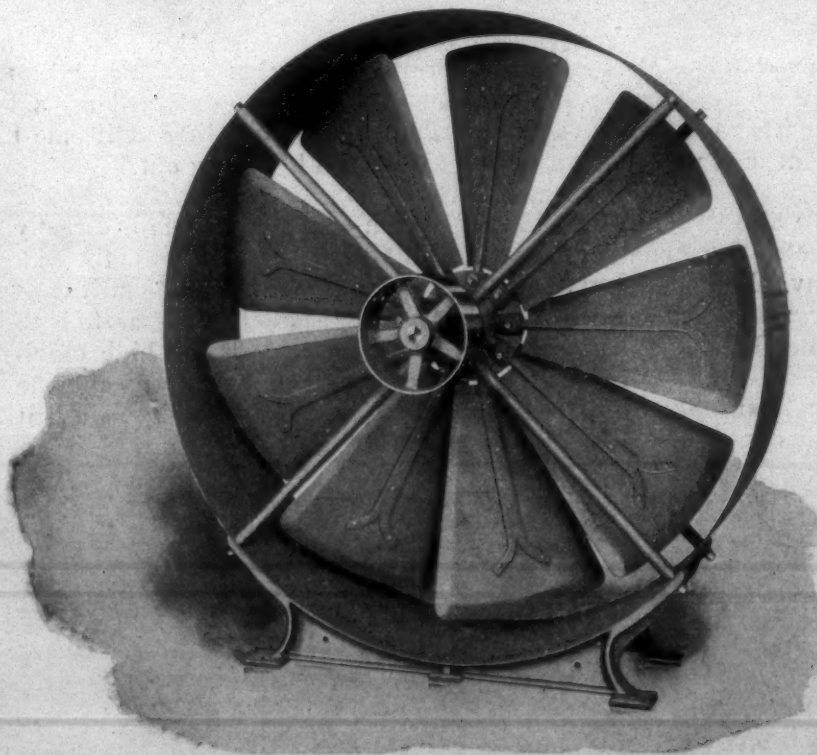
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